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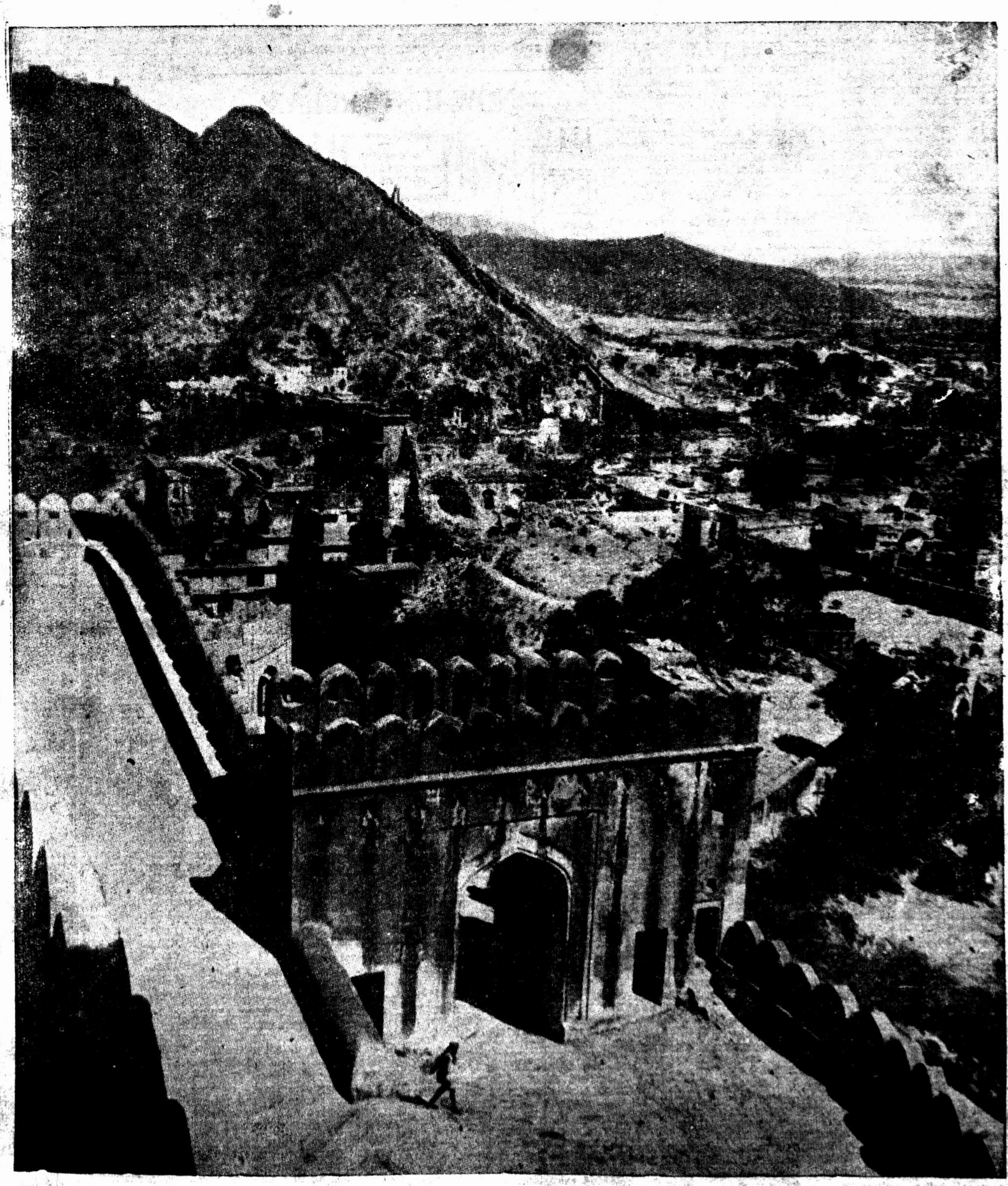
A HISTORIC FORT



Rajputana can boast of several fortified princely palaces even today. The Amber Palace of Jaipur (above) is situated six miles away from the city. The citadel is maintained in good condition. It is one of the formidable fortresses built on hills.

—PHOTO BY DINESH J. MODI.

Plight Of Jhansi Monuments

SEE PAGE 5

Stars Tell The Truth

BY TOM NORRIS

THE name "Ranji" conjures up in the mind of the sporting Englishman the vision of a lithe, slim, Indian weilding a cricket bat with a magic and skill never exceeded before his time, or in fact, even to the present day. But very few of the millions who saw "Ranji", or to give him his full name and title, His Highness Shri Sir Ranjitsinghi Vibhaji Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, realized that he was a keen student of the Occult, and believed firmly in the truth of Palmistry and Astrology, writes the author in "Prediction".

I was introduced to Ranjitsinghi at Lord's, the headquarters English cricket, by an old friend. Prince Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar, also a keen sportsman and a believer in the Occult. And before long he and Ranji were shaking their heads over the portents of the stars, for Hitler had just started rampaging over Europe. In the course of conversation Prince Victor asked Ranji what "Panditji" had predicted.

Ranji shook his head sadly. "A war has already started in the East, which will eventually sear Europe and Asia like a flame." He was referring to the Manchukuo affair. "But", added Ranji, "Panditji tells me that I shall be dead before it ends."

The Panditji referred to was, of course, the renowned pandit (sage) Hareshwar, a Joshi (Astrologer and Palmist) whom Ranji consulted regularly for many years.

Hareshwar had been delving into the future for some years, and had acquired a tremendous reputation and some little wealth, most of which he gave to the poor when Ranji heard of him. Ranji had been sent to England early. He studied under a tutor and then entered Cambridge University where he soon became popular among the cricketing fraternity. Later, he represented England against Australia, the ambition of all cricketers. He became largely Anglicized, and like all who have a Western education and a smattering of science, was more than a little sceptical about the "hocus-pocus of the occult".

It so happened that Ranjitsinghi was heir to the state of Nawanagar in Western India, but after he had lived some time in England, a rival claimant to the gadi (throne) appeared and threatened to oust him from his rightful place. When he first came to England the state gave him a handsome allowance, but owing to the machinations of his rival, his allowance was cut off, and he was in sore straits.

He decided to return to India, and when he was told of the Joshi, sought him out as people do when desperate, in the hope that something he would say might be true.

It is the attitude that most people adopt when they visit an Astrologer or Palmist for the first time. "I don't believe in all this rubbish, but it won't do me any harm to go along and see what it's all about."

Like all sceptics, who think that such people are fakes, Ranji decided not to give his own name, so he made an appointment through a third person, who invited the seer to unpretentious house outside Bombay. When the Hareshwar arrived, he was confronted by four seated persons with a servant behind them wielding a fan.

After the usual polite preliminaries one of the four asked: "Is there by chance one among us who will one day become a ruler of men?"

Hareshwar asked for the birth dates of the four and then scrutinized the palms of their hands. After a thorough examination and numerous scribbled calculations, he shook his head. "None of you will ever sit on a throne. Let the servant show his hand."

When the servant complied

(Continued on Page 23 col. 3)

WEEK-END FUN

Dietician: "Yes, a few lettuce leaves, without oil, and a glass of orange juice. There, madam, that completes your daily diet!"

Mrs. Overweight: "Thank you so much, doctor, but do I take this before or after meals?"

* * *

A very pretty, slender young girl entered the Tube, and managed to seat herself in a very narrow space between two men. At the next station a portly old lady entered, and the prety girl, thinking to humiliate the men for their lack of gallantry, arose.

"Please," she said with a wave of her hand toward the place she had just vacated, "take my seat!"

"Thank you," replied the portly elderly lady, smiling broadly, "but which gentleman's lap were you sitting on?"

* * *

The visitor was much impressed with little Karen's hair, "What lovely curls," she said "you must get those from your mother."

"No," said Karen. "They must be from daddy. His have all gone."

* * *

Father: "I should have thought that a night club was the very last place a daughter of mine would go to."

Daughter: "It usually is, darling!"

* * *

My son is a true member of the new TV generation. When he first saw a radio he ran from the room screaming, "Mummy, there's a little box that talks and it hasn't any face!"

* * *

During a chat between two ladies the conversation quite naturally veered round to the high cost of living. "It's really terrible how the rise in prices has affected us," said the first one sadly. "Why, do you know that my bills for clothes this year are exactly double what they were last year?"

"Goodness!" gasped the other, "I don't see how your husband can afford it."

"He can't," replied the first calmly. "But then, he couldn't afford it last year, either, so what's the difference?"

* * *

If any taxpayer is labouring under the understandable impression that all sources of tax revenue have been exhausted, he is not aware of a novel proposal once offered by the celebrated Jonathan Swift. "I propose," said the great satirist, "that a tax be levied on female beauty."

"But, sir," objected a listener, "could we ever make women pay enough to make such a tax levy worth while?"

"That would be the least of our difficulties," laughed Swift. "Let every woman be permitted to assess her own charms—then she'll be generous enough!"

* * *

The popular doctor and medical writer, Logan Clendening, once complained to a professional friend at his club that he could never go out for a social evening without being cornered by someone seeking advice for an ailment.

"Just last night, for instance," he said, "I went to a friend's for dinner. One of the guests took me aside for a confidential talk and wouldn't let me go until I had given her a complete diagnosis and a prescription. You know what I did this morning? Sent her a bill for professional services rendered."

Then a flicker of doubt came into his eyes. "You're a lawyer. Tell me, was I legally justified?"

"Yes, you were," his friend assured him.

Next day, in his mail, Dr. Clendening found a bill—for legal advice.

* * *

After my son was born my husband called in my daughter, aged 6, to see the new baby. She took one look and said, "Gee whiz, why didn't you take me along? I would have picked a decent one."

* * *

The theatrical star was boasting of his great popularity to the manager.

"What do you think?" he said proudly. "They're going to name a new cigar after me."

"Really?" answered the manager. "Well, I hope it draws better than you do."

Father's day has come and gone but a greeting from a seven-year-old daughter, written on a card, still lingers in the memory of a friend of ours: "May all your days be happy until you come to the end of your rope."

* * *

The sweet little girl had a violent tussle with her particular chum. Her mother reprimanded her, and concluded by saying: "It was Satan who suggested to you the pulling of Jenny's hair."

"I shouldn't be surprised," the child replied musingly. "But", she added proudly, "kicking her on the shins was entirely my own idea."

The old lady was making her first voyage by steamer, and after being shown to her cabin went for a short walk round the ship. When she felt tired she tried to return to her room but was unable to find the way. An officer, seeing that she was in difficulty, came up and asked if he could be of any assistance.

"Can you remember the number of your cabin, madam?" he said, when he had heard her story.

"No, I am afraid I can't" said the lady. "It should be easy for you to find it, however, because it was the one with the lighthouse just outside the window."

'NOW-JUST RELAX'

Ray in The Kansas City Star

The Garden Of Alimony

BY WILSON FERBER

UNDER a recent U.S. divorce court judgment, an American band leader was ordered to pay his estranged wife the sum of £34,000 over the next ten years. No undue surprise was expressed by the verdict. Alimony has long became part and parcel of the American scene. Indeed, it is estimated that American ex-husbands pay their wives the staggering sum of £220,000,000 a year in alimony.

The biggest legal racket in America is the heart-balm industry: it flourishes all over the country and reaches its peak in Hollywood. In that comparatively small community more money has been paid to ex-wives than in any other municipality on earth.

Two divorces cost Chaplin more than a million dollars. John Gilbert paid £30,000 in alimony and £500 a year for his child. William S. Hart settled £50,000 on his ex-wife, and Adolphe Menjou paid alimony at the rate of £130 a week. A wealthy film magnate was ordered to pay his ex-wife £812,000 and present her with a £60,000 mansion.

A divorcee of good standing in Hollywood needs at least £8,000 a year to make ends meet, according to particulars furnished in one divorce suit. This ex-wife's monthly expenses were listed as follows: rent, £160; food, £80; tips £10; child's education, £24; child's entertainment, £15; child's companion, £20; chauffeur, £40; clothes £83; holidays, £75; medical attention £33; sundries, £80. Obviously alimony of £8,000 a year would leave the poor girl with hardly anything for pocket money.

Labourers in the garden of alimony carry their crosses well and pay like gentlemen while they have the money. What happens when they strike a bad financial patch? The answer is gaol. The defaulter becomes a member of the "Alimony Club"—the nickname for a section of the county goal as reserved for alimony debtors. There are, of course, scores of screen actor alimony debtors who are entirely dependent on the mercy of their ex-wives as to whether they go to gaol or not.

Some interesting advice to prospective American husbands is contained in the observations of a Pennsylvania judge: When a man enters into an engagement of marriage with a woman he is presumed to have made himself acquainted with her appearance, her temper, her character, and other matters which are obvious to the understanding and which can be ascertained in the social intercourse that accompanies courtship.

"If he refuses to marry her for a defect which is open to the observation, he has no defence. However, if she has an undisclosed physical defect which will interfere materially with domestic felicity, even if the defect is curable, he is entitled to rescind the contract.

"The marriage contract does not require a man to take an imperfect woman and afterwards call in a surgeon to repair her. A man does not court a woman for the mere privilege of paying for her board and lodging. He expects and is entitled to something in return.'

In other words, the American fiance should look very carefully before he takes the marriage leap.

Pygmies Are GoodHunters

BY ROBERT SMITH

THE queer little Pygmy tribesmen of the vast Ituri Forest, in the Congo, whose existence is one long struggle for survival, have developed amazing skill as hunters. Here, written by an eyewitness, is a graphic description of a most ingenious method of capturing wild animals.

The Babira Pygmies live in the depth of the Ituri Forest, half-way between Stanleyville, on the Congo, and the Mountains of the Moon, which divide the Belgian Congo from Uganda. One would think, seeing the crowded tropical luxuriance of the forest, that it abounded with fruit and all sorts of edible vegetation; but this is not so, says the writer in "The Wide World Magazine".

There are immense trees, with dense masses of creeper hanging from their boughs; huge ferns; and all kinds of rank plants growing on the steamy ground. But very little of all this is fit to eat.

The Pygmies, therefore, are meat-eaters and hunters. Some of the normal-sized tribes which inhabit the forest grow plantains, cassava, and other vegetables; but the Pygmies do no cultivation at all. Even the animal life of the forest is rather sparse and highly-specialized; there are no great herds of game such as roam over the plains of Tanganyika and Uganda. Those regions of long grass and thorn-bush are the favourite haunts of game, not the thick tropical forests which stretch outwards for thousands of square miles from the Congo.

There is that mysterious beast, the okapi, allied to the giraffe; and, towards the mountains, the giant gorilla. Elephants also live in the forest, and the hunting of them is a terribly risky business. The Pygmies creep silently beneath the great beasts with short, stocky spears. The unfortunate elephant, maddened by pain and rage, plunges off into the forest, and the hunters follow it till it dies.

In their day-to-day quest for food these people rely on various small antelopes which creep and run swiftly through the undergrowth. Most of them belong to a family called the "duikers", and some are only about a foot high when fully grown. The Babira Pygmies hunt these little animals by driving them into a long net stretched through the trees. Some tribes hunt exclusively with the bow and arrow. The Babira carry these weapons, but capture most of their prey in nets. The bows are very short, so that they can be easily manipulated in thick forest, the arrows are steel-tipped, though the Pygmies also carry poisoned ones which have a sharpened wood point. They use the poisoned shafts only when they are not certain of hitting their target in a vital spot.

One morning, early in 1950, I happened to be in a Babira camp, and Amboko, the headman, asked if I'd care to see them at work on a net-hunt. They do not like taking white people with them as a rule; we blunder about and make too much noise, and they are reluctant to let outsiders know their total "bag." So I said I'd certainly like to see one or two casts of the net, afterwards returning to the camp. They make perhaps eight or ten casts in the course of a day's hunting.

The early morning sun was struggling through a steamy haze which lay along the treetops; the atmosphere was rather like that in a small bathroom after someone has had a very hot bath. The men were squatting outside their huts, sharpening small knives, putting flights made out of leaves on to their arrows and fitting

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

PRIME MINISTER'S GRAND GESTURE

Red M. P. Creates Scene In House

SYNTHETIC (TAPIOCA) RICE UNDER FIRE

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

NEW DELHI had birth pangs of Parliamentary democracy during the week. Parliamentary democracy without Opposition is a soulless carcass. One-party rule is another name for dictatorship. Being unused to bipartisan character of democracy, the Congressmen in Parliament look upon the Communists, the Socialists and others as mere intruders.

They often forget that their own value is enhanced by the Opposition.

The Preventive Detention Bill was under discussion by Parliament during the week. The Bill made some reputations and ruined some others. On the top came the Prime Minister. His gestures to the Opposition are signs of his greatness and of his inborn democratic instincts. The Opposition wanted a Select Committee on the Constitution Amendment Bill. The Prime Minister said that it shall have it. The Opposition wanted the entire Preventive Detention Act to be reviewed and, if possible, modified by the Select Committee. The Prime Minister graciously acceded to this demand also.

The Speaker Mavalankar was another person, who came out on top during the week. He acted like a true Gandhian. His authority was defied by the Communist Nambiar. And yet the Gentleman in him would not name Nambiar and suspend him even for a day. "I know that anger has clouded Mr. Nambiar's reason", said the Speaker and closed the incident.

The Communist Mukarji is the third person, who excelled himself. His attitude all along was correct and Constitutional. He did his best to restrain his partyman, Nambiar. And his speech on the Preventive Detention Bill was classic and was the best performance of the session. He is a man of great culture. In his domestic life, he is a loving husband and equally a loving father. The Communist Nambiar came out badly. That he was provoked, is no excuse for his deplorable behaviour. Parliamentary institutions function round the slender threads of rules and regulations. The rules have to be observed, if these institutions are to function. Nambiar pulled the threads to their snapping point.

UGLY BLOT

Here are the facts: the Home Minister, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju was making the 'consideration' motion on the Preventive Detention Bill. He was constantly being interrupted. The Chair repeatedly appealed to both sides of the House to let the Home Minister speak uninterrupted. The Home Minister, presumably liked the interruption. He was often provocative. Inspite of the Speaker's warnings, he continued to put questions to the House. His side of the House, of course, agreed with him. The Opposition did not. In the uproar, some Congress members shouted loudest, calling "order", "order". Nambiar would not take these shouts lying down. "Who are you to shout 'order', 'order'," he was heard to say.

As the confusion subsided, only Nambiar was seen standing and shouting. The Speaker naturally called him to order. He would not obey. The Speaker, thereupon asked him either to take his seat or leave the Chamber. He continued to to defy the Chair. Thereupon, the Speaker directed the Marshal to remove him from the Chamber. He resisted the Marshal as well ultimately he walked out. The whole incident was an ugly blot on Parliamentary institutions.

AIR COMPANIES

Government is slowly veering round to the view expressed by the Air Transport Committee, that in the interest of efficiency, good management and economy, the number of Air Companies should be reduced to a minimum. Replacing of aircraft seems to have done the trick. Most of the Air Companies live on Government subsidy. They cannot afford to replace their air fleet by more modern and costlier aircraft. They look to the Government to assist them financially in this. The issue is whether and how they would be able to repay the Government loan, if they need yearly subsidy to balance their budget? The inescapable conclusion should be that the Government shall have to gift the new craft to them. If this were so, would it not be cheaper and safer, if the Government were to nationalise the Air Services of India? Such a course would reduce the number of Air operators to one. It would enable the Government to rationalise and develop Air Services in a manner most suitable for the needs of India.

TAPIOCA RICE

Tapioca is in the news again. The fad of subsidiary foods having spent itself, voices are raised against the nutritive value of tapioca. Two developments are in the field. On the one side, synthetic rice is commercially produced from tapioca. On the other side, the Central Health Minister is threatening the country with anti-adulteration legislation. The issue is, however, whether manufacture of synthetic rice would be condusive to the implementation of the Anti-Adulteration Act? The Government's policy on this and allied subjects is unequivocally clear. Government's principal aim is full employment in this free India. The unemployment is assailed from two sides. On one side, condition favourable to adulteration is created. On the other side, machinery is set up to eradicate adulteration. The case of Vanaspati illustrates the point. It is common knowledge that Vanaspati is used for the adulteration of ghee. The Planning Commission has a plan to set up the production of Vanaspati. Side by side, lakhs of rupees have been spent to find out some suitable substance to prevent the adulteration of ghee with Vanaspati, and crores of rupees are spent every year to prevent this adulteration.

Synthetic rice industry, though in infancy, may provide another powerful adulterant. Like pure ghee, pure rice may become a rarity

Government, however, is encouraging this industry to solve the food problem.

When vested interests are created, the Government would advance the plea, on the model of Vanaspati, that so many crores of this country's money had been invested in the synthetic rice industry and it was, therefore unwise to ban the enterprise.

Eminent scientists would come forward to declare that synthetic rice was not harmful to health. 'Pari passu,' Dr. Amrit Kaur, will launch her anti-adulteration drive, on paper of course.

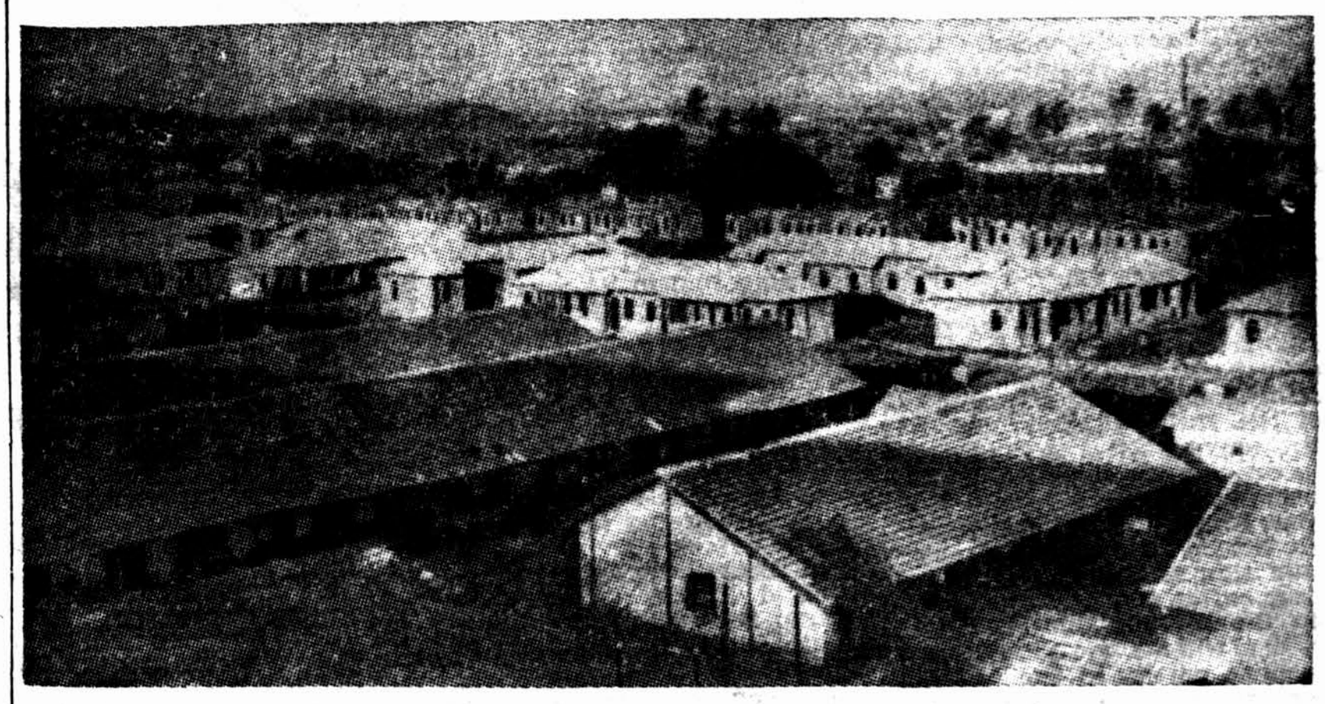
The issue is slightly a different one. It is not a negative but a positive issue.

The issue is not whether Vanaspati and synthetic rice are harmful to human health. The real issue is whether they are beneficial to human health. The example of margarine in the west is glibly cited to cloud the issue.

It is forgotten that people who eat margarine also eat mutton, beef, fish and eggs, while people who eat Vanaspati eat only Vanaspati.

Vanaspati however, is a dead issue, because THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PRESCRIBED IT FOR THE ARMED FORCES. It is not yet so with synthetic rice or tapioca. Eminent scientists have not yet expressed themselves on these two important items of diet. Better test would be to feed the eminent scientists and their families with Vanaspati and tapioca for a period of ten years. The eminent scientists may lose their eminence but the country would be saved.

WHERE NEW HOUSES HAVE RISEN



General view of buildings constructed by the Bombay Housing Board at Sewri-Wadala.

Bombay Housing Board Reaches 5-Year Target

DESPITE various difficulties, the Bombay Housing Board, since it was first created in 1947, has reached its 5-year target of building and development work.

While the Housing Board is undoubtedly a 'State enterprize', and, among other functions, constructs buildings for use of the people, no profits are made. The rents charged to the tenants living in the newly constructed buildings with a longer duration of life are calculated on the basis of the interest of 3 per cent only plus 2.3 per cent for other charges in the case of permanent type of buildings, 4.3 per cent for semi-permanent buildings and 6.3 per cent for temporary type of buildings.

Other Activities

The Housing Board, in addition to its building activities, is concerned with development of production of building materials. It acquires and develops lands, prepares housing schemes, encourages establishment of co-operative housing societies, assists employers of labour and labour to construct houses and also prepares State-aided housing schemes.

The Board is handling the scheme of development of sea-tide-water-logged land at Juhu-Vile Parle, a suburban area of Bombay City, on behalf of participating co-operative housing societies. It has also been constructing townships and settlements for displaced persons at Ulhasnagar near Kalyan, Sardarnagar near Ahmedabad, Rander near Surat, Gandhinagar near Kolhapur and the Warshia Camp at Baroda.

For Displaced Persons

Up to the end of the year 1951-52, the Board incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 3,81,13,315 on various building works, reconversion of military hutments, purchase of lands, repairs, etc.

5,465 new tenements were constructed and 1,375 tenements in military barracks renovated for residential use for civilians. The Board also constructed 10,590 tenements for displaced persons at a cost of Rs. 2,29,92,092 and spent Rs. 35,71,769 on the development of land at Juhu-Vile Parle. These funds, were however, placed at the disposal of the Board by the participating co-operative societies Government has advanced a loan of Rs. 15-1/2 lakhs to the Board to meet the cost of acquisition of lands which is being treated as a revolving loan and is to be recovered from the societies.

The details of tenements for industrial workers are:— 286 on Worli 'G' plot, 306 at Sewri Wadala, 192 at the Worli Hill and 283 in the Worli Neighbourhood unit area, all in Bombay City. The Ahmedabad tenements comprise 144 at Rakhial, 336 at Asarva, 252 (additional) at Rakhial (transferred to Police Department) 576 tenements built at Sholapur were also transferred to the Police Department while 368 tenements built at Hubli were transferred to the Union Ministry of Railways.

Low-Income Groups

The housing for low-income groups in Greater Bombay, comprises: 260 at Ghatkopar, 1,024 at Goregaon, 192 at Kole Kalyan, 304 at Santa Cruz, 287 at Khar and 291 at Worli Neighbourhood unit area. The 384 tenements constructed at Khokra Mehmedabad were transferred to the Union Ministry of Railways.

The military hutments converted for the use of low-income

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KEEPING FOREIGN PESTS AT BAY

Work At Bombay Centre

NOT so long ago, tucked away in a parcel of sugarcane sets received in India from Java was a living beetle. To the trained entomologist that tiny intruder conveyed a grave warning. For that little insect was identified as Bibit Kever, a dreaded pest of sugarcane in Java, but new to India.

Fact of the matter is imported with consignments from foreign countries might be insects and pests that might prove disastrous to Indian crops. A few have already sneaked in, destructive pests like the San Jose Scale, the Fluted Scale and the Woolly Aphis.

Believed to have come from Colombo is the Bunchy Top disease of banana which has played havoc with banana plantations in Central Travancore. In India, these imported pests have already caused loss amounting to several lakhs of rupees annually.

There are over 230 pests and diseases widely prevalent in other countries but not yet found in India. The Colorado beetle is one such.

Western countries, therefore, pay great attention today as regards quarantine inspection of imports so as to reduce the entry of alien pests and diseases affecting crops to nil. India is lining up with them in these preventive measures, as is evidenced by the Quarantine stations such as the one run by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at Sewri, in Bombay.

India imports annually fruits and vegetables worth a few crores, hundreds of thousands of bales of American cotton, spices valued at Rs. 1.5 crores and about 30 million pounds of tobacco. Via any of these a foreign plant pest might enter the country and constitute a new source of crop loss.

At the Bombay quarantine station the fumigation of import or export items is so thorough that no living thing can exist in the packages. At a supplementary laboratory at Poona, imported plant materials suspected of carrying diseases are grown under quarantine conditions and released only if they are found to be free from diseases.

Struggle For Power In Burma

RIVALRIES LEAD TO SPLIT IN RED PARTY

BY MAUNG MAUNG PYE

SINCE her independence four years ago, Burma has undergone a multitude of trials and tribulations. To get a clearer view of the situation in the country, a brief survey of post-war politics in Burma may be interesting.

When the new independent Republic of Burma was established on January 4, 1948, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, inspired, founded and organised by the late Bogyoke Aung San, enjoyed the support of the entire country, and, as the only political organisation in the country, it controlled the destiny of Burma. It was Bogyoke Aung San who consolidated the AFPFL and kept away any sign of dissension. However, after his death, the rift in the AFPFL's lute began to widen when some of the component parties in the League became restive. It will be recalled that the AFPFL was composed of two Communist Parties, one led by Thakin Soe, who had played a prominent part, together wtih Bogyoke Aung San,, in the resistance movement against the Japanese.

The Communist Party, led by Thakin Soe, called themselves the Red Flag Communists. Later they were called by foreign observers "Trotskyists", owing to their extreme orthodoxy. This party had remained underground in accordance with their policy that any independence wrested from the hands of the Imperialists, without a war, was unreal. On the other hand, the White Flag Communists, known abroad as "Stalinists" for their milder type of Communism, were led by Thakin Than Tun, who was related to Bogyoke Aung San by marriage. Soon after the death of Bogyoke Aung San, the two Communist parties aspired to wrest leadership from the AFPFL and to take over the administration of the country. Nevertheless, these two parties differing greatly in their political outlook and in the strength of their respective supporters, were no match for the well-established AFPFL which, at that time, had in its organisation the People's Volunteer Organisation, which had played a tremendous role in the resistance movement.

Red Split

The split between the two Communist parties was more or less the outcome of latent personal rivalry between Thakin Soe and Thakin Than Tun. Thakin Soe, who had most of the time remained underground contended that only those who had been in the perpetual struggle for independence could give the correct leadership and that Thakin Than Tun, who had served as a Minister during the Japanese occupation period, had no right to that leadership. Thakin Than Tun, on the other hand, maintained that politics is a game where diplomacy also has its place in the struggle for power. Embittered by life-long underground conflicts, Thakin Soe submitted a memorandum at a meeting of the Burma Communist Party held in March, 1946. In it he severely attacked Thakin Than Tun and Thakin Thein Pe. This memorandum immediately resulted in a split between the two Communist Parties.

Thakin Soe is no doubt a very picturesque personality. He is a man of extreme ideas, sometimes ruthless in his methods. He does not believe in toleration and he does not ask for any. His party has not been able to make much headway in its struggle against the AFPFL.

Moreover, his creed has little appeal for the labouring classes simply because Buddhism makes it impossible for the average Burman to accept either the Red or the White Flag Communists' ideologies.

Apart from bridge-destroying tactics and attempts made at disrupting surface communications, both these Communist groups have not been able to achieve their main objective of overthrowing the Government.

'SWAN SONG'

Sioux City Journal

OPPOSITION WORSTED IN ELECTIONS

In spite of several groups of insurgents giving trouble to the Burmese Government the only real threat to Rangoon was the capture by the rebels of Insein.

But having overcome the situation the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League cabinet is well entrenched in power, with a split in the Communist Party of the country. The Government considers itself today to be sufficiently strong even to deal with the issue of K.M.T. troops on the border and has turned down the offer of the opposition to raise a volunteer corps to fight the menace.

Other Insurgents

Of the other groups of insurgents, mention may be made of the People's Volunteer Organisation, the KNDOs and the Army deserters and the Ministerial servants who went underground. The People's Volunteer Organisation, though once very popular with the people, was later found guilty of certain excesses and irregularities among its rank and file, and it was felt that it contained many undesirable elements. It is interesting to note that with the decline of the PVOs, the Socialists' prestige was enhanced, their claim to popularity being based on their championing the cause of the cultivators and the workers. By this time, party rivalry had become acute, and the PVOs openly declared themselves to be unyielding enemies of the Socialists and they began to demonstrate their sympathies for the Communists. Then followed the breakdown of negotiations between the Communists and the AFPFL in 1949, the PVOs who had posed as mediators throwing their weight on the side of the Communists, and ultimately going underground in July, 1949.

In the regular army of the country itself, certain service grievances were capitalised by power-seekers who imagined that they could retain power through the army, just as the late Bogyoke Aung San did. One of the grievances of the army was that though they had played an important part in the struggle for independence, it was the politicians who took the largest piece of the cake. They also thought that they had equal claim with the politicians to power and that they were as well fitted to be members of the Cabinet as the politicians.

Thus, when the Communists went underground and revolted against the AFPFL, two battalions of the Burma Army mutinied, personal ambition being the main reason for the mutiny. This was soon followed by some members of the Ministerial Services Union, which had been described as a post-war phenomenon.

In the case of these people too it was the same objective, namely, a desire for power. When the KNDOs took up arms against the Government and the insurrections were at their height, the Ministerial Services Union went on strike and many of its members went underground.

Karen Trouble

The avowed objective of the KNDOs in their struggle against the Government was the attainment of an autonomous Karen State. After the Government on the recommendation of the Regional Autonomy Commission, had decided to set up a new Karen State and had even granted a general amnesty to all Karen insurgents, there still remained a section of recalcitrant insurgents who thought it worth while to carry on with their activities against the government. The general amnesty granted by the Government was taken advantage of by a good number of insurgents including a section of the PVOs, who returned and set up their own headquarters in Rangoon.

The KNDOs on the other hand continued their activities even after the fall of their leader Saw Ba U. Gyi. Their destructive tactics generally took the form of burning and raiding villages.

That was the political picture before the General Elections were held towards the end of 1951.

While the insurrections were at their worst, the AFPFL as the party in power had begun to consolidate its position and to prove to the country that it was strong enough to resist all attempts to deprive it of its position. The greatest danger to Rangoon was when the KNDOs, under the leadership of Saw Ba U Gyi, started the insurrection in Insein; when it was at its height, the Government tried to come to terms with the insurgents. There was a temporary truce while the peace proposals were proceeding. Unfortunately, however, the negotiations broke down and the fighting was resumed, resulting in the ultimate defeat of the KNDOs in Insein.

At the height of the KNDOs insurrections, just prior to the death of Saw Ba U Gyi, Thakin Ba Sein was reported to have contacted Saw Ba U Gyi in an attempt at what he called "Peace Parleys". Thakin Ba Sein was later detained under Section 5 of the Peace and Order Protection Act. After the death of Saw Ba U Gyi, it was felt that the insurrections as far as the KNDOs were concerned, would show signs of decline. This was proved otherwise by later events.

In Elections

The insurgent groups, such as the unrepentant White

(Continued on Page 21 Col 3)

If You Have Tears

TEARS will out. I see that members in the lobby of the West Bengal Assembly wept as hunger-marchers were being mildly tear-gassed outside. The newspapers say that it was the gas shells which turned the waterworks. It may well be. Again, it may not. For, you never know what will make a man weep.

The episode brought in its trail vignettes of a purple past. I have seen men weep under strange provocations. I am going to reminisce and tell you all about it. This is just a little interlude,—a peep behind the scenes. You should have a glimpse now and then of the private life of the clown.

Every professional dealer in jokes knows that there are two dangerous types he has to reckon with amongst his audience: the Man who Thinks before he Laughs and the Man who Laughs before he Thinks. I have met both in my time, and I am still not quite sure as to which is the deadlier of the two.

Take the first kind now. This species confronts a "joke" as they face a proposition by Nietzsche or Schopenhauer. They think. When I say "think", I mean, they THINK. They subject the story to a scrutiny as a bacteriologist subjects a new bacteria to his scrutiny. Corrugated brows, and all that.

I met the first specimen of this tribe when I was giving one of my maiden shows in Conjuring in the old days. There was a fairly full house and the man was sitting right in the front row. I had no suspicion that whilst the rest of the crowd was courteously smiling at my infantile imbecilities, this man was trying to find THEIR MEANING. He was trying to find sense in them.

I discovered him, as it were, in a flash. I had just split a particularly inane jest and the audience broke into a decent roar. This man sat like one of the owls from Macbeth, his mouth shut like that of the Principal of a Ladies' Seminary I have met. His face glowed like a good deed in naughty world.

I will tell you what brought it all about. Picking up a couple of handkerchiefs from the table, I said that these were being offered that morning at four annas each, or a DOZEN FOR THREE-AND-EIGHT, and so I took half-a-dozen and paid only a Rupee and twelve for the lot. (Does that, by any chance, make YOU think? If so, read no more.)

After the show was over, the man came to see me. In reply to my enquiry, he said that he had come about the handkerchiefs. "What handkerchiefs?" I asked him. "The hankerchiefs" he explained, "which you purchased at wholesale rates.' "What about them?" His reply was: "I want to know why they laughed at what you said."

I couldn't help laughing out myself. He glared at me and asked for an explanation. I said that it was a joke. It was silly to buy wholesale when I could have got them cheaper at retail rates, "I could see that myself", he sneered, "but why did they laugh at it?" I told him to go and ask them.

"All right. I will not trouble you any more. But will you answer just one question more?" He begged. I agreed. And then he dropped this little atom bomb on me:

"WHY DID YOU NOT BUY THEM AT RETAIL RATES?"

I met the other type not as a joker but as a jokee,—a fellow-member of the same audience. I did not know him well, and had no previous warning about how he reacted to jokes. The occasion was the premiere show of Chaplin's "City Lights" at Calcutta. We had two fauteuils side by side.

Premonition should have come to me with the first few gestures of the man. For he saw jokes in the portiere curtain, in the pink lights, the 'pan' vendors, everything. That should have warned me. It didn't.

Later, much later, I discovered that the trouble with members of this tribe was that not only are they the first to see a joke and laugh at it, but that when the rest of the audience see the joke and start laughing, these people finish their laugh and start WEEPING. They find that mere laughing does not meet the situation.

Before the first chapter of that hilarious farce was half-way through, the man was rolling in his seat. About the end of it, he suddenly became grave and caught hold of the man sitting next to him. He thought it was I, but it was not I. It was the man sitting on the other side. A complete stranger to both of us.

Having got him fairly in his grip, he did many things to this man, —things which moved me to a silent prayer to God for the man's error. I could see what my lot would have been if he had not made the error. For I have never been a man of much muscle.

The victim himself did not mind the Judo tackle in which he was being held for a few minutes. For he was lost himself in laughter at Chaplin's antics. It was only when he discovered that someone was firmly hanging by his tie and crying softly on his bosom that he sat up and looked about him.

My companion was in his final spasms. Blubbering like a lost child, he kept hanging on to the other man's tie. The other man, I could see, was too dazed to be able to speak. Obviously, he had not met this species before.

But when he found that not only had his shirt-front been converted to a piece of wet pulp but that the weeping man had designs on other parts of his wear as well, he rebelled.

I lent a hand and between us we succeeded in detaching the weeping man from the stranger's bosom. And then the weeper woke up and took in his bearings. Next moment, he jumped up from his seat and rushed for the exit. In sheer decency, I had to follow him. I did not see the end of the show that time.

That "learnt" me. I have never trusted a dark horse since to keep me company at a funny show. Remember that next time your Chief Minister starts becoming "humorous", will you?

PATTER: By Asude

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

MORE FORGED OVERPRINTS

WITH certain philatelic sharks in this country, manufacture of spurious stamps has come to be a substantial side-business, the turn-over from which is, in some cases, much higher than from legitimate philatelic trade. Forging is run as a sort of cottage industry, several hands getting busy at home and turning out all shapes and sizes of fakes with a lack of care which is astounding.

Most of these dud items are made by tampering with Indian stamps, but several of the Near Eastern countries are also favourites with the local Speratis. Favourites are the Bushire and Bagdad provisionals, both of which can be produced fairly comfortably if a man has a block and a supply of the Persian or Turkish basic stamps to begin with.

The first encounter I had with fakes was with these Bushire labels. I spotted a complete set of the stamps with a dealer along Hornby Road, priced at fifty rupees. After a half-hour's hard bargaining, it was brought down to twenty, and I went home with a great feeling of elation that I had snapped up these highly catalogued rarities at a fraction of catalogue value.

It was only when the same dealer displayed the same stamps a week later at Rs. 20 that I realised that I began to grow suspicious. The dealer used the same old selling line about not being SURE of their status, but claiming he had got them from a 'very reliable source'.

The twenty rupees I threw down the drain was a cheap price to pay for the lesson never to believe in glib sales talk, but it seems an awfully shabby trick to play on a fifteen year old. The dealer I have written about is now out of the stamp line, but his stock in trade and ethics have been taken over by others, ever ready to fleece any one who is foolish enough to walk into the parlour.

Of course not every trader is out to fleece. I have bought a fairly accurate lot of North Borneo forgeries (1918 Red Cross Issue) from the Federal Stamp Company at a few rupees the set. The basic stamps were reprints, the forgeries (after overprinting) were catalogued at twenty pounds or so and the price asked was only Rs. 5. Both sides to the transaction were pleased, and the fakes had come from a collection, and were not 'mass-produced' for the sucker trade.

Many collectors leave a standing order for forgeries of all kinds. Over the years I have been shown everything from masterpieces to monstrosities, the average working out to about four annas per fake. It seems a small price to pay for a reference collection.

Aside from the North Borneo stamps mentioned above, all the overprinted fakes dealt with so far have been struck on Indian stamps. Foreign countries, however, have not been free from the attentions of philatelic cheap-jacks, and almost every country in the world has its quota of duds.

The French Colonies have always been a particularly fertile field for spurious overprints, since in most cases provisionals — often crudely printed — preceded the definitive sets of the various territories.

The early issues of New Caledonia crop up in old albums with amazing regularity, and seem to have been produced in a big way. Since these earlies are exceedingly scarce and rate a high value in the catalogue, and since even the genuine overprints are none too perfectly applied, not only is their sale easy, but risk of detection much less than with specimens where the originals are printed with care.

The 1915 Red Cross issue of Guadeloupe has attracted the stamp forger like a magnet. There is a rare 'invert' in this issue and so numerous were the false stamps that at one time they appeared to be commoner than the genuine normals. The first few series of Madagascar parallel the New Caledonians, but I have only come across a few scattered copies here and there, never a full set of forgeries.

Since standard 'keyplate' designs were used for the production of many colonial stamps (each being overprinted with the appropriate name) fakes of almost all the French Post Offices abroad may be met with. From Alexandria to Zanzibar, from China to the Levant forgeries can be had for nearly every territory.

The majority of the French fakes are turned out on the Continent, where there is quite a brisk trade in this sort of thing. The spate of Hungarian 'Occupation' issues are also common in Europe and produced almost by the million, in fact so cheaply that they can earn a profit even when retailed in medium priced 'single country packets'.

Post-War ' Opts.

These 'Occupation' issues are an aftermath of the First World War, and although passed over by the average collector, form a very interesting study. At the end of hostilities, Hungary was occupied by the French, the Roumanians and the Serbs, and each power left its own imprint on the country's stamps after the unhappy Karl and Zita were driven into exile. The advanced Gibbons catalogue has several pages devoted to a list of these provisionals.

The normal Hungarian stamps of the period were among the commonest in the world, and any forger with a mind to try his hand at the game had the basic material before him in unlimited quantities at ridiculously cheap prices. As it happens, some values in these 'Occupation' sets are catalogued only at a couple of pence even when genuine, while others in the same series are worth pounds. So forgers have played safe by manufacturing not only the rarities, as is usual, but have turned out the commoner ones as well, even though the cost of producing the latter might wholesale price of the legitimate stamps.

This is a neat little trick and has succeeded in throwing a great many people off their guard. Collectors have got so used to the idea that only rarities are forged that when they find a 2 filler and a 4 filler with IDENTICAL overprints, they pass both as genuine, on the absurd premise that since the 4 filler is only catalogued at a penny it COULD NOT be a forgery.

In most cases the material found in long 'one country' packets is safe enough, but with Hungary be careful! Most of the 'Occupations' found in the larger packets are only meant to boost the catalogue value of the collection. In fairness however, it has to be admitted that there is no real cheating in this case, for the GENUINE stamps in the packet are worth the price paid for the lot. The 'plums' are merely put in as a sort of 'bonus' to give the buyer a pleasureable thrill when he checks their catalogue value.

Czech Opts.

Only a very few of these 'Occupations' are worth more than a couple of pounds, but some of the early Czech provisionals are extremely rare. Austrian and Hungarian stamps with the diagonal 'Posta Ceskoslovensko 1919' overprint range in value from a penny to hundreds of pounds, and have been so thoroughly studied by philatelists in Europe that a fake would not have the ghost of a chance of getting past a committee of three or four men who has specialised in them. Let good and bad rub shoulders in many an album with the owner none the wiser.

In most of these 'bogies' the angle of the overprint is not right, and a further clue can be had by checking the shape of the final '9' in the date. Almost every on of the Czech forgeries seem to have misdrawn this figure. The originals are printed in deep, rich ink, several of the duds have a rough impression, with patchy, uneven inking.

I am going over these particular stamps in some detail today because a few years ago there was a large parcel of them knocking around in Bombay. A collection bought lately in Northern India turned up a few hundred spurious copies, including some of the rarities, so collectors should be on their guard since these duds seem to have spread far and wide.

What effect does the presence of a large quantity of fakes have on the market in GENUINE stamps? At first there is a sort of panic, holders of the genuine article get a little suspicious, then there is a sudden, steep drop which may or may not be temporary. Foreign overprinted material is often sold at a very large discount off the Catalogue quotation. In many ways the fakes act as a counter to sudden spurts in value and force the price to stabilise at reasonable levels.

(To Be Continued)

What's In A Name ?

There is a small group of islands in the West Indies that keeps changing its title, every once in a while. Both St. Christopher and Nevis figure in the album as separate stamp-issuing territories. After some years, they combined forces as "St. Kitts-Nevis." Now a third member of the group—Anguilla—has been added and the new set issued for the area is headed "St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla."

Spate Of Czechs

Czechoslovakia has several sets in hand for release during the next few months. On July 5th three stamps were released to mark the renovation of the Bethlehem Chapel at Prague. Values were 1.50 kcs., 3 kcs. and 5 kcs. The Chapel itself is shown on the 3 kcs. The other values bear a likeness of John Huss.

At the end of this month are due four stamps for purposes of physical culture propaganda 1.50 kcs., 2 kcs, 3 kcs and 4 kcs will be the values, while the subjects of the respective stamps will be athletics, canoeing, cycling and hockey.

INDIAN 'CULTURAL' SERIES

JUDGING from the interest shown in the forthcoming 'Cultural' series people in India have begun to realise that stamps are a factor to be reckoned with in modern life. Hitherto philatelists have argued and clamoured and criticised, but the common man has remained strangely silent. With the new set on its way, everybody seems to want to be heard; which, as I have said, is a very good thing and a definite sign that stamps have 'arrived'.

When the news agencies reported that Surdas, Ghalib and the rest were to be relegated to the low denomination and that the top value had been assigned to Tagore disciples of the older poets waxed indignant and argued that their champions merited the higher values.

It might appear that the higher the denomination, the higher the honour, but in stamps it is just the opposite. If in any set a variety of subjects is used, the lower values (used more frequently) are assigned to the more famous personages and the lesser used higher denominations go to the unknowns and lesser-knowns. The basic idea is that the values used most by the people should have likenesses they can all recognise.

It is a long-standing convention in the United States that Washington appears on the 2 cent stamps and Lincoln on the 3 centers. With a very few exceptions, this rule has been followed from the earliest times. Jefferson, Franklin, Washington and Lincoln appear on the commoner stamps while men like Chester A. Arthur, Polk, Pierce, Farragut and similar 'strangers' are shown on the odd values.

The same practice has been followed by most of the South American republics and in other places where long sets showing various notables have been issued. So if there are to be complaints, they should come from the Tagore faction, for the Rs. 10 value will be printed in the smallest quantities and used the least.

The South of India has got quite hurt over the fact that all six poets chosen for the coming set hail from the North. This is a legitimate enough grouse and the authorities can probably rectify matters by issuing a few supplementary denominations.

But the Post and Telegraphs Department has made a statement that bodes ill for the future. It says that the South Indian poets and any others whose claims have been ignored can be included in future sets. Series of this nature should not be continued indefinitely, notwithstanding the 'Famous Americans' set and the various Russian labels which commemorate a long list of virtual unknowns. If the Department's resolve is to be taken literally, then India seems to be in for a glut of 'cultural' stamps in the future. It should be obvious that quantity can never make up for quality and it will be much better if a half dozen well-designed stamps are issued rather than a hundred rambling and mediocre miniature posters.

But the most fantastic part of the Department's statement is the apparent reason for the set. The new photogravure machines have to be used as soon as possible! 'The press has come, so let's get busy' seems to be the argument. If this is the only motive for the issuing of stamps, the fewer there are the better it will be for all concerned.

The men in charge of the printing and designing of stamps in this country have a record which ought to make them hide their heads in anguish. Most of the post-Independence stamps are so dull and unimaginative that they are an eyesore when placed in an album. Except for the Geological 'Stegodon Ganesa', hardly one stamp can be termed artistic. Let the new presses run, if they must, but let the authorities see to it that justice is done to the subjects chosen. There should not be a repetition of the dull-as-ditchwater 'Archaeological' set.

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City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shrawan Shud 5, 2008.
Muslim: Zilkad 4, 1371.
Parsi: Behman 29, 1321.
Sunrise 6-13 a.m.
Sunset 7-16 p.m.
Hightide 02-38, 14-49.
Lowtide 08-20, 21-06

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: lecture on 'Survival after death' at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

GIRGAUM TALUKA HINDU SABHA: Lokmanya Tilak 'Guru Puja Day' will be celebrated at Brahmin Sabha Hall, Charni Road 9 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHUWAN: Dr. Frank C. Laubach will speak on 'Making India Literary at Bhuwan Premises 6-30 p.m

PEOPLES' CONFERENCE: Peoples Conference will be held at Sunderabai Hall, at 3-00 p.m. to protest against the new tax proposals Shri Naushir Bharucha Member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will preside.

RICVEDA UPAKARMA: The 'Rigveda' Sravana Upkarma will be conducted by Brahma Sri Vaidhvanatha Srouthigal (Melatur Vadhyar) today at the South Indian Bhajan Samaj Premises, Matunga, between the hours 6-00 a.m. and 12 noon.

Depression In Rajasthan

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 26 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday: A shallow depression has formed over East Rajasthan and neighbourhood with its centre this morning about 100 miles west-south-west of Gwalior. It is likely to move in a northerly direction. Monsoon has been vigorous in Gujerat and markedly active in Deccan and Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been widespread in West Bengal, Coastal Orissa Chota Nagpur, Bihar in and near Kumaon hills, in East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, West Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch, the Konkan, Deccan and Malabar-South Kanara and has occurred locally in Assam, the plains of Uttar Pradesh, the Simla Hills, West Rajasthan, East Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.

Observations recorded at 8-00 a.m. IST today:

Ahmedabad	79	74	5.9	15.1+0.7
BOMBAY	84	79	0.1	50.4+9.4
Madras	100	82	0	2.3—2.6
New Delhi	95	81	0	2.8—0.3
Poona	80	71	0.5	13.5+2.4
Rajkot	79	75	2.3	15.9+2.7
Sholapur	84	73	0	8.9+0.9
Surat	79	78	0.8	20.0 3.6

Baroda Gets Good Rain

BARODA, July 26 (PTI): Baroda city received 2.68 inches of rain during the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today, bringing the total rainfall since June 1, to 17.31 inches.

Squally weather with incessant rains and occasional heavy showers continues in Baroda city and adjoining areas for the fourth successive day today.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 R. Joshi, G songs, 08-15 V. Narvekar, todi, 12-00 R. Thakkar, "Nag panchami", G, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 H. Singh, guitar, 13-40 Great artists, 17-30 V. Narvekar, puria dhana-shree, 18-10 H Singh, guitar, 18-30 S. B. Shastri, vocal, 19-00 R. Joshi, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 S. B. Shastri, vocal, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V. Narvekar, nand, 20-45 R. Joshi, G songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude. 22-00 Opera concert, 22-30 Arias from Italian opera, 22-50 Bapal Kapadia, pianoforte.

VARIATIONS 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ponnu Swami, gottuvadyam, 08-45 Asha Bhonsale, pad, 11-00 Your choice 11-45 R. Ramnathkar, vocal, 12-00 R. Kinikar, "Nagdeo", M, 12-15 S. B. Shastri, vocal, 13-00 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 13-30 Susheel Mohan, H songs, 13-50 A. H. khan, badhans sarang, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 S. V. Phadnis, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Asha Bhonsale, M songs, 20-30 Talk in H. "Vishesh amantran se", 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Susheel Mohan, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer M, 21-45 H. Singh, guitar, 22-00 A. H. Khan, malhar's variety.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 S. Shah, todi 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 M. R. Pandit, puria, 18-20 P. Bhachech, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Sajani (Ahm.), 19-00 A. Hussain, malhar, 19-15 P. Bhachech, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swarvilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 S. Shah, des, 20-30 Your choice, (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 21-15 P. Bhachech, geets, 21-30 A. Hussain, darbari, 21-45 A. Hussain, nat-bihag.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7.15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtain Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes. 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans 7-15 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Wazes of the World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE— 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Calling all forces, 18-45 "Home at eight", 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 C. Campion, "Taxi", 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety road show, 23-40 Home news from Br.

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak., 20-25 Meet students 20-35 Letters' replies.

"NAUNIHAL" "Programme Parade", today (Sunday), at 19-45 hours, will be followed at 19-55 hours by "Naunihal". This week children will hear another instalment of "Shankar's Adventures", a fortnightly feature written by Mohammed Ali Khan. There will also be five general knowledge questions, followed by answers to listeners' questions.

100 TUNISIAN INTERNEES FREED

TUNIS, July 26 (PTI): One hundred people interned when "state of seige" was enforced in Tunisia were set free on Thursday it was disclosed here today.

All those interned at Benn Gardane in South Tunisia have been transferred to camps in the north.

Draxel Hojer of Sweden, the Principal-Designate of the Medical College, Trivandrum has arrived in Delhi from Europe for discussions with Central Health Ministry and the W.H.O. Regional Of-

Deportation Of Red Lawyers

QUESTION TO BE PUT IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's refusal to allow four lawyers, one of them Dutch, two Belgian and one Italian to land here to visit Mr. Denis N. Pritt, leading left-wing barrister last month is to be raised in House of Commons, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Sydney Silverman, opposition Labour Party member, is to ask the Home Secretary Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, next week, why they were detained on landing and then deported and also what facilities are given to the police to listen in to private telephone calls.

The four lawyers, Madame Enthoven of Holland, Madame Luetenne Bouffiouz, M. Thomas of Belgium and Signor Rizzo of Italy, came here to discuss with Mr. Pritt the case of M. Duclos, French Communist leader who was recently arrested in Paris.

Mr. Pritt is President of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

HISTORIC PISTOL FOR U. K. PRINCE

BOMBAY, Saturday: A 240-year-old Flintlock pistol, said to have been given to Bonnie Prince Charlie by Flora Macdonald, is being sent back to England from Australia for the young Prince Charles aboard the New Zealand cruiser H M N Z S "Bellona", it was learned in naval sources here yesterday.

The cruiser is expected to arrive in Bombay on August 1 on a 7-day-goodwill visit from Colombo en route to Karachi.

Officials at the Sydney Museum it was stated have checked the authenticity of the pistol as a period piece, but Captain G V M Dolphin, cruiser's captain who is carrying the pistol hopes to find proof of the story that it was the weapon given to Bonnie Prince Charlie by Flora MacDonald after she had helped him to escape from Scotland in 1746. The cruiser now on a "flag showing" cruise is expected in Portsmouth on September 6.

ROAD-SIDE PETROL PUMPS

Kiosks Allowed To Be Sited Beyond Control Lines

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government has now directed that kiosks which are used for purposes legitimately connected with road-side petrol pumps, and not for any other activities, should not be treated as factory buildings and should be allowed beyond the building lines as part of the pumps themselves. Earlier, this concession had been allowed only in respect of such petrol pumps as are without any other activities, such as kiosks, service stations and other accessory buildings.

Foodgrains For Personal Consumption

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has extended, up to October 31, 1952, the period of the concession of free sale, purchase and movement of foodgrains, other than rice and paddy, up to 20 seers at a time, in the non-ration areas of a district for the purpose of personal consumption or of milling.

Government Godowns Not Affected By Rains

BOMBAY, Saturday: A report had appeared in the press that the recent heavy rains had affected Government godowns in Bombay City. A thorough inspection of the Government godowns in the City was carried out and it showed that foodgrains and cloth stored in the godowns have not been damaged or affected in anyway.

Telegraph Notification

Owing to a general breakdown on the Bombay-Surat section, traffic between Bombay and Surat is subject to serious delay.

JAILED IN DACOITY CASE

6 Years' R.I., & Rs. 2,000 Fine

GONDAL, July 26 (PTI).

PRINCE Nirmalkumar, of Bhavnagar was today sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Gondal to six years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000, in default a further imprisonment of six months. The Prince was being prosecuted in connection with a dacoity case.

Prince Nirmalkumar was also awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment for the offence of committing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons.

Both the sentences are to run concurrently.

Four other accused in the case were sentenced to five years' R.I. each on the charge of the same dacoity and an additional year each for causing serious hurt with lethal weapons.

The sixth accused was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and an additional year respectively.

Delivering the judgment here today Mr. Jagivandas L. Doshi, sessions judge of Gondal said all the sentences were to run concurrently.

The seventh accused in the case, the notorious dacoit Devayat, was shot dead by Saurashtra police after an encounter with the police in Bhadli area, Amreli district, on February 10.

According to the prosecution Prince Nirmalkumar and the other accused raided the village Rib in the Madhya Saurashtra district in January last and looted property worth about Rs. 8000/-.

They were committed to sessions on May 10.

Three More Cases

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 26.

There are three other cases pending against the Prince Nirmalkumar, which will be taken now. One of the cases arises from the charge that he had given poison to his wife, Bina Devi, and two other cases are for alleged dacoities.

WORSHIPPING PLACE BURGLED

AHMEDABAD, July 26 (PTI): Gold and silver articles worth thousands of rupees were stolen in the early hours of morning of July 24 from a 'Roja' (a worshipping place) of Pirana, about five miles from here, it was reported here today.

According to a complaint lodged with the Ahmedabad police the thieves are stated to have broken open the gates of the 'Roja and decamped with costly ornaments from the 'Roja'. Pirana, a religious sect, has thousands of followers in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kutch.

FLOUR MILLS NOT TO WORK ON THURSDAYS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Flour mills in Greater Bombay will not receive supply of electoral energy on Thursday (instead of on Saturdays as hitherto) from August 11, 1952. The Government of Bombay has prohibited the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking and the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited from distribution and supply of electrical energy on Thursdays. The change in the weekly day of closure haas been made on the recommendation of the Power Advisory Committee with a view to balancing the load on the system.

Burma's Relations With Prague

RANGOON, July 26 (PTI):—Burma has opened diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia at consulate level, it was authoritatively stated here today.

A Czech Consul-General will arrive at Rangoon within a fortnight. The appointment of a Burmese Consul-General to Czechoslovakia is expected to take some time, official sources here said.

Hindi, Official Language In Bihar

PATNA, July 26 (PTI): English will be replaced by Hindi in all Government offices in Bihar for all official purposes by November 29 1957, it is officially announced.

A press note detailing the steps taken for making Hindi as the official language in Bihar said that since the decision of the Bihar Cabinet to have Hindi in Devanagiri scripts as the official language of the state, notifications had been issued declaring Hindi as the court language for the entire state. Bengali had been retained as an optional court language in the Sadar sub-division of Manbhum and Pakur and Jamtara sub-divisions of the district of Santhal Parganas.

Judicial officers had been directed to record depositions of witnesses in Hindi in civil and criminal cases in which no appeal is provided by law. First information reports made orally to officers-in-charge of police stations had also to be recorded in Hindi now. It is to be used also in all documents presented for registrations in the registry offices.

Breach Of Trust Case Compounded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A charge of Criminal Breach of Trust was framed against Premji Velji and Laxmidas Purshottam, partners of Laxmidas & Co., before Presidency Magistrate J. M. Barot at the Esplanade Court.

It is alleged that the accused, who are the proprietors of a firm dealing in chemicals and waste paper at Mandvi, purchased chemicals valued at Rs. 1,22,000 from twenty-five merchants, paying them with cheques that were subsequently dishonoured.

The police in their remand application stated that as a result of experiencing financial difficulties the accused resold the chemicals at a lower price and even mortgaged a part.

The case was compounded when the accused offered to make an immediate settlement of Rs. 33.092 and give a pronote for the balance of the money, as this was found suitable to the complainants.

Accused Admits Cheating Kuldip Kaur

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The cheating case brought by Miss Kuldip Kaur, the popular film actress against Mahmud Ghulam Mahomed, a film producer and Syed Masrur Ibadat was compounded at the Esplanade Court when the accused admitted that the money found on their persons at the time of their arrest and the further sums of money and jewellery recovered from their residences belonged to Miss Kaur. Miss Kaur was agreeable to this compromise.

In this connection it will be recalled that a month ago the accused were arrested for taking Rs. 1,25,000 and some jewellery from Miss Kaur on the pretext of doubling her money. When the accused disappeared with her money from her residence under suspicious circumstances Miss Kaur lodged a complaint with the General Branch of the C.I.D.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

DEFENDING the Red walk-out in Parliament, sequel to the interruption and defiance of the Speaker's order by Mr. A. K. Nambiar, his Deputy, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee said; "The conjunction of circumstances had produced such effect on account of nobody's fault, that reason sometimes said good bye on both sides of the House."

This is a grammatical inexactitude. It is not conjunction, but interjection that caused this much ado about nothing.

* * *

A member of the Himalayan expedition says that he saw a giant vulture of a rare species, with five feet wing-spread, at a height of 15,000 feet.

May be a descendant of the famous Jatayu praying for Ramrajya.

* * *

Pakistan newspapers report that India is occupying some 2000 square miles of Pakistan territory in south-eastern Sind.

This is evidently the thin end of a Sudetan or infiltration manoeuvre. Bombay can as well claim the return of Sukkur Barrage.

* * *

Burmese Prime Minister, U. Nu Castigated Communist insurrection in Burma as "fighting one's mother (Burma) for the sake of one's auntie (Russia)."

Our comrades have no motherland, but only a fatherland. They are out to liberate India, and are awaiting orders from Kaka Stalin.

* * *

Tamilnad enthusiasts have passed a resolution for the creation of an autonomous Tamil State, comprising Tirupati in the north and Cape Comorin in the south.

This is a move to "contain" Prakasam. It all depends on whether the Lord of the Seven Hills opts for Vishala Andhra or for Dravidastan.

* * *

According to a Pak news agency, lipstick is manufactured from teak leaves in Chittagong.

One will not be surprised if Chittagong becomes a big port of call.

* * *

Addressing the community project officers, Pandit Nehru said: "The idea behind the scheme symbolised a seed. The seed would sprout into a sapling, and ultimately grow into a leafy tree affording shade to the millions of this country."

Is it community project or Vana Mahotsava?

* * *

Dwelling upon the cyclist's delusion Rajaji said, "the cyclist deluded himself that the vehicle carried him; but actually he was driving it by his own legs."

There is much of subjective realism in Rajaji's observation. He is the cyclist of his Cabinet and the rest are pinion-riders.

* * *

Madame Plovier of the French Mountaineering Expedition said that she had her own conclusions about the "snow man", but declined to give an account of it.

Does she want us to infer that the Himalayan "snow man" is a Communist, because of his bearish appearance?

* * *

Madras City Police are at their wit's end to find the reason for the mysterious disappearance of a number of frogs from the Stanley Medical College laboratory.

They might have gone with the wind.

* * *

Addressing the Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce, Governor Pattabhi Sitaramayya observed that his experience of the last few years had shown him that want of honesty was not the monopoly of any one community in this country.

True. It is an all-community project. We share, and share alike.

* * *

Replying to "Miss Italy's" accusation, officials of the Miss Universe contest retorted that "no politics whatsoever played a part in the contest."

It is strip-tease beauty contest with bathing-suit politics.

* * *

Asian revolution is essential an agrarian revolution. The battle between the 'haves' and 'have nots' rages round the good earth, where landlordism fattens on agricultural serfdom. It is the latter class that supplies manpower and cover for Communism in South-East Asia and India.

The Chinese Revolution which followed the wake of the war was violent in nature, and completely eliminated the landlord class making the line clear for the tillers of the soil to become the owners of the produce. The new order is generally reflected not only in the all-round prosperity of the peasants but also in the phenomenal increase in the production of foodgrains, which has enabled China to export rice to India. The impact of the Chinese Revolution is tremendous on neighbouring countries, and has fired the imagination of the peasantry to come into its own.

* * *

India is not slow to realise the dominant role which peasants have to play in shaping our destiny. In fact, our independence is but a climax to a series of peasant movements like the Bardoli Satyagraha, Borsad campaign and Dandi march, in which the tillers of the soil bore the fiery cross against the British onslaught. Almost the first thing which the Congress did after coming to power was the passing of legislation abolishing zemindari, root and branch, which would make the peasants proprietors of their holdings and beneficiaries of the new freedom. Despite circumlocutory procedure and legal hurdles and holdups, the bill has become law ushering in a new era for India that lives in the villages. Parallel to this is the Bhumi Daan Yagna undertaken by Shri Vinoba Bhave appealing to the landed rich to gift away some lands for the cause of landless labourers. Remarkable success has attended Vinoba's mission, and the soaring acreage of gifts is an index of the change of heart he has wrought even among land-grabbers.

* * *

Magnanimous as a gesture, it does not touch even the fringe of the hard core of the land problem which has of late become a threat to law and order throughout the country. Agrarian agitation rages from Nagarcoil to Nepal and the tenants have become increasingly class conscious. In fact in certain districts of Tamilnad the tillers, under instruction from Communist leaders, used to raid the property of the landlords and carry away a large portion of the harvest. Since these raids took place in interior areas, far away from railway station, the police could not give immediate protection to the aggrieved party. When the raids became more frequent a couple of years back, the Congress Government had to take action against the raiders for the protection of life and property.

Now the offensive seems to have been started by the landlords who are indulging in large-cale eviction for the purpose of land law that may be brought into force in future. Strange as it might seem, the Communist members who stigmatised the Government for the issue of ordinances went out of their way and asked Rajaji to issue an ordinance to protect the tenants, since legislation would take a long time and would not bring prompt relief. Rajaji retorted that an ordinance could not be issued while the House was in session, and hinted the issue of the same after the Budget session was over.

* * *

In PEPSU where the Communists rule and a communalist Ministry holds office under their sufference, there is virtually a peasants' revolt. The rule of law is at a discount, and both landlords and tenants are using revolvers, kirpans and lathis to seize or protect lands. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Government, the tenants seize and occupy the land, where they imagine they have a right, and hold the landlords at bay. The landlords are forced to purchase peace by parting with a portion of their holdings, which strangely enough goes to the Communist-led Kisan Sabhas, which distribute them to tenants. Thus by giving a prop to the crumbling ministry, the Communists adroitly strengthen their position and become virtual dictators even defying the writ of law. The danger is that PEPSU will lapse into a Communist pocket. Agrarian clashes have also entered into the arena of East Punjab politics where land reform figures as the knottiest issue before the Sachar Ministry.

* * *

These agrarian disturbances should not be allowed a long lease, as they involve the frontier districts of India. Another disturbing factor is that a situation very much similar to that of Telengana is being created in Terrai district of Nepal. The local Kisan Sangh, which is a branch organisation of the Nepal Communist Party, has created a reign of terror and a big exodus of people is reported to be taking place from the affected areas to Indian cities. The Kisan Sangh has passed a resolution to wage war against zemindars and distribute their lands to the landless peasants. Armed mobs led by Communists have launched a campaign of terrorism against wealthier classes in the name of 'liberating the poor from the clutches of the rich.' These gangs, at the point of rifle, not only seize cash, ornaments and foodgrains, but also legal documents and title deeds from the landlords which they burn outright. Troops have been despatched from Khatmandu to control the situation, but long-range agrarian reforms alone will speed up the pacification of the affected areas.

* * *

With the dismissal of Mr. Bhadrakali Mishra from the Nepal Ministry, the Terrai area is unrepresented in the present cabinet. This gap has to be promptly filled up, because the Terrai zone is primarily Hindi-speaking and more akin to Indian ways. With the waning influence of the Nepal Congress in the Terrai sector, a new-fangled separatist movement is rearing its ugly head. At this stage of democratic development, Nepal cannot afford to be a house divided against itself. Even from the point of view of India's internal security, a disturbed Nepal is a source of danger, as it will have adverse repercussions in the States bordering it. In fact, the U.P. Budget has recorded a spurt in police expenditure. Giving a review for the year 1951-52 the U.P. annual report says: 'The developments in Nepal gave rise to much political activity on Indo-Nepalese border, which more often than not, took the shape of formation of guerilla bands with political labels, but with no other programme except that of loot and murder for private gain.' It is further stated that at one time as many as fourteen gangs composed of Nepali insurgents were operating on the borders of Uttar Pradesh. A strong and democratic Nepal is the only bulwark against Communism that has reached its doorsteps in Tibet.

* * *

Though the agrarian discontent in Nepal is not within the purview of the India Government, the way in which the problem of PEPSU and East Punjab is tackled will greatly influence the agrarian policy of the Nepal Government. The yawning gap between the people and the government in these affected areas is the tragedy of "too little, and too late." The historic iniquities inherent in zemindari, and other systems of agricultural holdings will have to be corrected in the light of social justice and the spirit of modern times. The abolition of zemindari is but the first step, and this will have to be followed by a series of beneficent measures to eliminate absentee and bloated landlordism and give timely relief to the tillers and toilers. The landlords should also realise that they cannot hold back the dawn and that they will share the fate of their prototypes in Kashmir and China, if they do not play the game in the context of our new-won freedom. The Congress Working Committee, which met recently in Delhi discussed various proposals for the distribution of lands taken from the zemindars and came to no conclusion. This question does not brook any delay. Freedom will not mean anything to peasants and tillers unless it gives them increased amenities and better living standards. We judge freedom by its fruits.

* * *

The Pakistan press is in a fit of anti-Indian temper. The reason is the continued deterioration of Pak-Afghan relations. Karachi is seriously considering the cancellation of the appointment of an ambassador to Kabul, though she has selected Col. A. S. Shah for the post.

The provocation for this "demarche" is reported to be the interview which the new Afghan ambassador in Egypt gave to a well known Cairo paper. In the course of the interview he said, "I am pleased to say that Afghanistan considers Egypt's problem as similar to her own. You are clamouring for the unification of Egypt and the Sudan, while we are clamouring for the unification of Pakhtoonistan with us". The Pakhtoonistan propaganda, which Kabul embassies carry on in foreign countries, has been giving a headache to Pakistan. Last year the Pak Ambassador in London raised the question in British political circles how the Afghan Embassy could carry on Pakhtoonistan propaganda in the British capital, which affected adversely one of the members of the Commonwealth. Since blackmailing India has been Pakistan's pet hobby, she has been trotting out a theory of Delhi-Kabul axis against her.

* * *

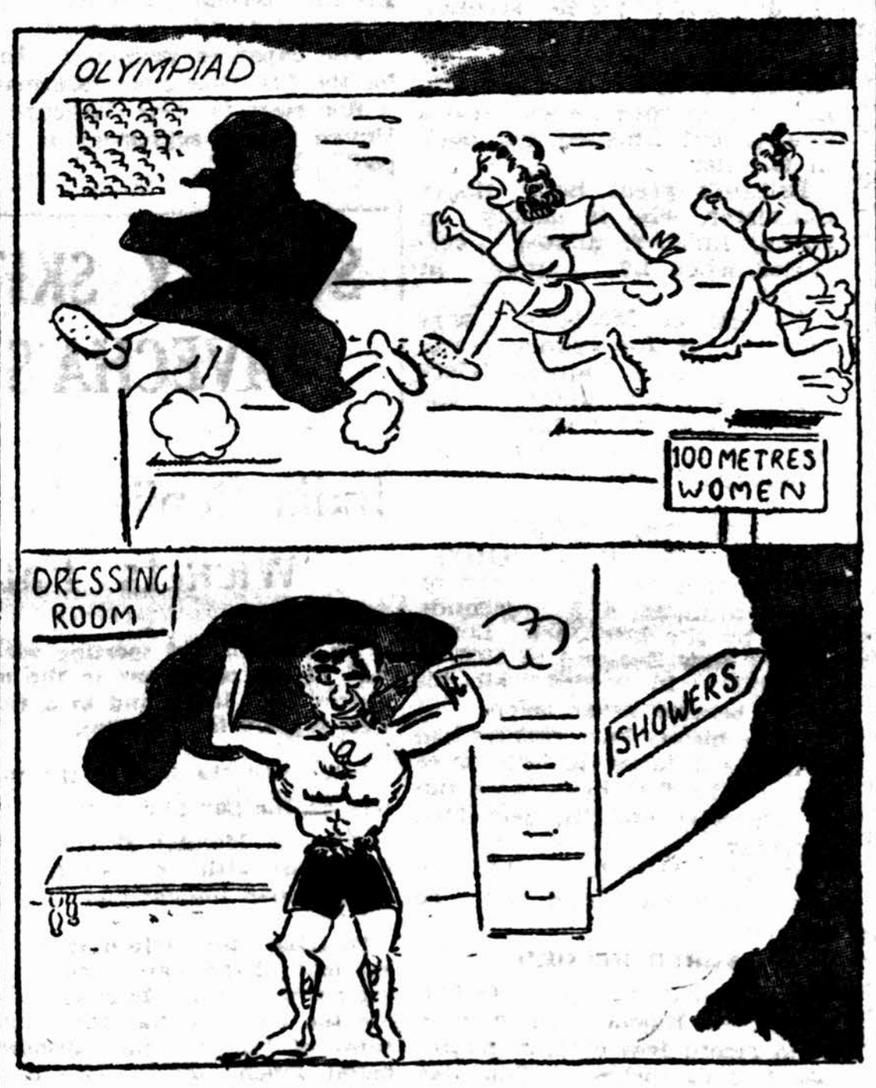
The friendly relations between India and Afghanistan have been an eyesore to Pakistan, which believes in a monolithic state of Islam. She cannot bear the shock of a Muslim state being unfriendly to her and at the same time fraternising with India, which according to her is Kaffir state. She has hardly realised that national interests transcend theocratic tenets. The crusade of the Mullahs for the sacking of Mr. Zaffrullah from the Cabinet, on the ground that he is a Kaffir, is the dragon's teeth of theocracy. Pakistan has been carrying on propaganda that the Pakhtoonistan campaign has been carried on by Afghanistan with secret funds from India. This suits her purpose, as it hits two enemies at one stroke. During the Somnath restoration the Pak press came forward with a story that Afghanistan had consented to return to India the Somnath Gate, which was carried away by Mohammed of Ghazni. She persisted in this mendacious propaganda, even after Afghanistans's denial of the existence of such a gate at Kabul.

* * *

The logic of the Pakistan Press is not only curious but also tortuous. Commenting on the Afghan Ambassador's interview in Cairo, the "Dawn", Karachi, writes: "The question may well be asked why did Afghanistan take up the Pakhtoonistan slogan. The answer is to be found in the designs of the Bharati opponents of Pakistan, who saw their only chance of encircling Pakistan in the annexation of Kashmir and the creation of Pakhtoonistan. Gandhi, with all his apostolic dictums about truth and non-violence, had blessed both the ventures. For this purpose, dependable tools were selected. The Government of Afghanistan was No. 1, and the Red Shirt leader of the N.W.F. province was No. 2."

Pakistan's propaganda line is well known, and in her mad fury she has gone all out even against dead persons. The bill of the Khan of Mamdot, former Chief Minister of the Pakistan Punjab, for the refund of the money he had spent on the Kashmir campaign during the tribal invasion is still pending before the Pakistan Government. This is eloquent of the 'stiletto and mask' policy followed by Pakistan, who assumed an air of injured innocence to bamboozle the United Nations. Regard for facts or veracity has never been the strong point of Pakistan, but the world cannot be fooled for all times.

PURDAH



Unless Eastern countries are able to pull a trick or two out of the bag they don't appear to stand a chance in the track events—News Item.

Dramatic Finish In 1,500 m. Run Results In First 8 Breaking Record

2 WORLD & 4 OLYMPIC RECORDS BETTERED

Marjorie Jackson's Fine Sprint Double

HELSINKI, July 26.

TWO world records and four Olympic records were set in early competitions today in the Olympic Games with a dramatic highspot of the day in the 1,500 meters run in which the first eight men broke the old Olympic mark.

The new world records came in the women's shot put in which Russia's Galina Zybina did 1.28 metres and in the snatch exercise in the light-weight weightlifting class in which the United States' Tommy Konno lifted 117.5 kilos. These were also Olympic records and the other new Olympic marks were three minutes 45.2 seconds in the 1,500 metre run by Luxemburg's Joseph Barthel who won in a brilliant stretch run with United States' Robert McMillan who also timed in 3:45.2 and the fourth new Olympic mark came in the women's 200-metre breaststroke as Hungary's Eva Novak did 2.54 flat breaking the old mark of 2:57.2 set by Holland's Nell Van Vliet in 1948.

Another Olympic and possible world record is likely in the decathlon as the United States' big Bom Mathias totalled 6.099 points after seven events.

More than 60,000 spectators were in the Olympic stadium despite intermittent rain showers and all were on their feet as the 1,500-metre race progressed.

In swimming there were nine trial heats. In the men's 100 metre free-style the best time was turned in by Sweden's Larasson who clocked 57.7 seconds. All the famed Japanese and American starts qualified for the second round. In the women's swimming, Novak led 16 qualifiers through the first round and into the semi-finals.

U. S. SWEEP LIKELY

Big Bob Mathias and his two American running mates moved swiftly toward a sweep in the Olympic decathlon championship today with sterling performances in discus and high hurdles for a comfortable lead after seven of 10 events.

Mathias, defending champion led in the discus throw with a heave of 46.89 and was second in the 110-metre high hurdles in 14.7 to raise his point total to a near record of 60.09. Close behind him came burly Milt Campbell, 18-year-old New Jersey schoolboy, with 57.04 points after leading in the 110-metre high hurdles with 14.5 and sailing in the discus with 40.50. Although Mathias was competing with a bandaged left thigh "pinched" in yesterday's broad jump, he proved to be a thoroughly capable champion.

And American hopes for a sweep strengthened as Ignace Heinrick of France, labeled by Mathias as the chief foreign threat, withdrew with a pulled leg muscle, although he was in the fourth place as they started the discus throw.

LUXEMBURG'S FIRST WIN

Joseph Barthe of Luxembourg ripped ahead in the last 150 yards of the classic 1,500 metres race here today giving his little country its first gold medal of the Games in Olympic record time.

He was clocked in at 3 minutes 45.2 seconds ahead of the American Bob McMillen [illegible] the same time. Werner Lueg who equalled the world record of three minutes forty-three seconds in the German ilmpic trials came third in 3 minutes 45.5 seconds.

The winner was considered an outsider until he came through with his strong finish. In the 1948 race he was also a finalist but finished far back in the list.

Britain's great hope, Roger Bannister, who is usualy a strong finisher, almost collapsed when he came in fourth.

Patrick el Marbouk, wiry Arab runing for France was fifth and Rolf Lamers (Germany) who had made the pace in the early stage sixth. Marbouk finished in 3 minutes 46 seconds Lamer's in 3 minutes 40.8 seconds.

RECORD BROKEN

The first six thus bettered the previous olympic record of three minutes 47.8 seconds made by the late Jack Lovelock of New Zealand in 1936

Barthel, 26, needed all his power, because never before in Olympic history have runners had to do the distance thrice in three days. The first heats were run on Thursday and the semi-final yesterday.

Officials said in future this race a day gruelling would not be repeated.

WORLD RECORD

In women's shot put Galina Zybina, of Russia, won with a world record feat of 15.28 metres (50- ft 1-1|2 inches). This was 26.3 centimetres (twelve and quarter inches) more than the recognised world record of the Russian A. Andreeva.

Marianne Werner (Germany) took the silver medal with 14.57 metres (47 feet, 9-1|8 inches) and Klavidija Tochenova (Russia) was third with 14.50 metres (47 feet, 8-3|4 inches).

They all outdistanced the Olympic record of 13.75 metres (45 ft, 1-1|2 inches) set by M.O.M. Ostermeyer, France, in the 1948 London Games.

Marjorie Jackson, the Australian "Blue Streak" marked up her Olympic sprinting double by winning the women's 200 metres final in 23.7 seconds.

This beat the old Olympic record but not the 23.4 seconds she did in the semi-finals yesterday. Yesterday's time was inside the recognised world record at 23.6 seconds by the Polish athlete Stella Walsh in 1936.

Bertha Brouwe,r Netherland, came second in the 200 metres final, with Nadezhda Hnykina (Russia) third. Both did 24.2 seconds and finished well behind the Australian.

Winsome Cripps from Australia was fourth.

In the men's 4 x 100 metre relay the United States runners returned the fastest heat time with 40.3 seconds.

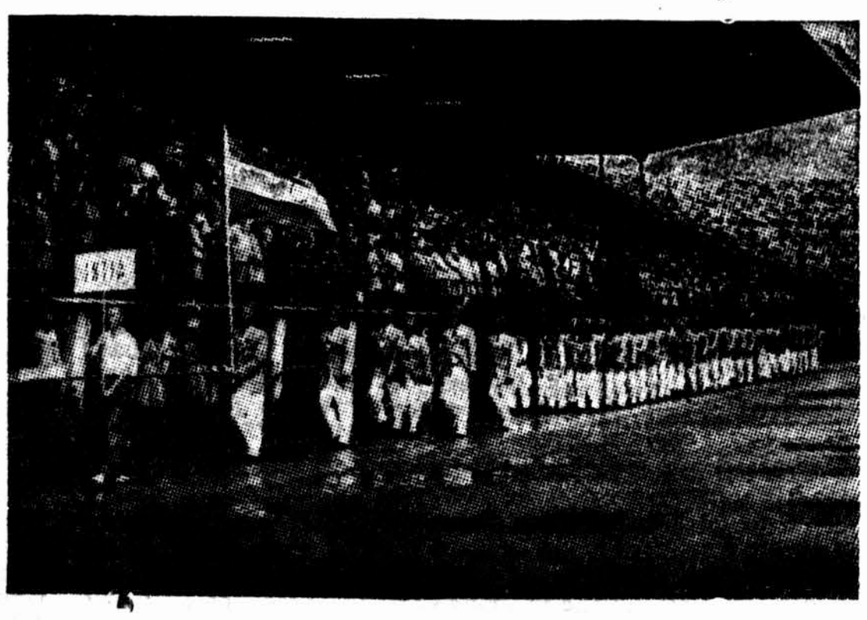
Britain won its heat ahead of Italy and Cuba in 41.2 Seconds Russia in 41.3 seconds.

The 4 x 400 metres relay saw the favourites Jamaica win their opening ahead by about 4-1|2 yards from France in 3 minutes, 12.1 secs.

The United States won its heat in 3 mins. 11.5 secs with Britain ten yards behind the Americans. Britain's second place puts her runners into the semi-final.

The Japanese swimmers back for the first time since 1936 made a fine start to their challenge to United States supremacy in the pool.

Indian Team At The Parade



The Indian contingent at Helsinki Games seen parading at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games.

Three of their men moved strongly into the semi-finals of the 100 metres freestyle contest. Yoshiro Hamaguchi and Hiroshi Suzike turned in the fine time of 58 seconds only 0.7 seconds outside the Olympic record. T. Guti won his heat in 58.3 seconds.

But Dick Cleveland of the United States threshed his way along faster than any of them. His time was 57.8 seconds.

Three Russians also passed into semi-finals.

SURREY SKITTLE FOR 77: DIVECHA'S HAT-TRICK

India Replies With 179: Twentyone Wickets Fall In One Day

LONDON, July 26 (PTI).

ON a green and sporting wicket pace bowlers took full advantage of the conditions in the match between the Indian tourists and Surrey here today and in a thrilling day's cricket, twenty-one wickets toppled for 269 runs.

India had the best of the matters on the day and Surrey will resume on Monday 89 runs still in arrears with one wicket of their second innings gone.

Divecha, the Oxford Blue, was the man of the match and in taking six wickets for 29 runs including the hat-trick was the main cause of Surrey being dismissed before lunch for 71. This is the best performance of Divecha's career. He was ably supported by Ramchand who took four wickets for 23.

Determined and resourceful batting by Manjrekar, Divecha and Ramchand helped India to a lead of hundred and eight. Indians might have been in as much trouble as Surrey against Bedsar and Loader, but too many catches were missed which enabled the tourists to hit up hundred and seventy-nine.

Batting again Surrey lost Clark and finished the day with a score of ninteen for one wicket.

Surrey's first innings was largely a procession. With the second third and fourth balls of his ninth over Divecha bagged Whittaker, Laker and Bedser and returned the splendid figure of eleven overs, three maidens, twenty-nine runs, six wickets.

India batted after lunch but intelligent bowling by Loader saw them lose six wickets for seventy-seven before tea. But Surrey had only themselves to blame that they were so in arrears in the first innings. Bedser and Loader bowled well but they did not receive the same support that had been given to Divecha and Ramchand. Divecha received an ovation from ten thousand crowd for his splendid bowling and the Surrey Club are going to mount and present him with the ball with which he accomplished his hat trick.

SCORE BOARD

SURREY (1st innings)

D. Fletcher c. Adhikari b. Ramchand 7. Clark c. Manjrekar b. Ramchand 18. Constable c. Umrigar b. Divecha 12. May c. Ramchand b. Divecha 5. Brazier c. Adhikari b. Ramchand 0. Whittaker c. Umrigar b. Divecha 14. McIntyre c. Ghulam Ahmed b. Ramchand 6. Laker c. Phadkar b. Divecha 0. A. Bedser b. Divecha 0. Lock not out 8. Loader b. Divecha 0. Extras 1. TOTAL 71.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/10, 2/33, 3/43, 4/43, 6/53, 6/59, 7/59, 8/59, 9/65, 10/71.

Divecha performed hat trick by dismissing Whittaker, Laker and Bedser at 59.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Phadkar 9-4-18-0. Divecha 11-3-29-6. Ramchand 13-4-23-4.

INDIANS (First Innings)

Roy st. McIntyre b Bedsar 32, Gaekwad c Lock b Loader 8, Adhikari c May b Loader 5, Hazare c and b Bedsar 5, Umrigar c McIntyre b Loader 6, Phadkar c Constable b Loader 17, Manjrekar c Lock b Laker 44, Divecha c Bedsar b Loader 15, Ramchand st. McIntyre b Laker 37, Sen c Lock b Laker 3, Ghulam Ahmed (not out) 0, Extras 7 Total 179.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Bedsar 24/9/46/2; Loader 22/3/63/5; Lock 12/1/37/0; Laker 7.1/1/26/3.

SURREY (2nd innings)

Fletcher batting 10, Clark c. Sen b. Ramchand 4, Constable batting 3. Extras 2. TOTAL (for one wicket) 19.

First wicket fell at 10.

Calcutta Soccer

CALCUTTA, July 26 (PTI).

In the only match of the first division football league today East Bengal beat Mohun Bagan by one goal to nil.

The Results

4x100 Metres Relay (First Round)

Heat two (first three qualify for semi-final).

1 Britain, 41.2 seconds, 2 Italy, 41.5 seconds, 3 Cuba, 41.9 seconds, 4 Gold Coast 42.1 seconds, 5 Australia 42.3 seconds, 6 Siam 44.5 seconds, 7 Sweden did not start.

4x100 Metres Relay (First Round)

Heat Four (first three qualify for semi-finals).

1 Soviet Russia 41.3 seconds, 2 Negeria 42.4 seconds, 3 Pakistan 42.8 seconds, Brazil and Venezuela did not start, Iceland was disqualified.

1500 Metres Final

1 J. Barthel (Luxemburg) 3 minutes, 45.2 seconds (New Olympic record), 2 R. Mcmillen (United States) 3 min. 45.2 secs. 3 W. Lueg (Germany) 3 minutes, 45.4 secs., 4 R. Bannister (Britain) 3 minutes 46 secs, 5 P El. Mabrouk (France) 3 minutes 46 secs, 6 R. Lamers (Germany) 3 mins., 46.8 secs. All six broke the previous Olympic record.

7 O. Abers, Sweden 3 min. 47 secs. 8 I. Ericsson, Sweden 3 min. 47.6 secs., first eight all broke old Olympic record, 9 D. McMillan Australia 3 min. 49.6 secs., 10 D. Johansson, Finland 3 min. 49.8 secs., 11 A. Boysen, Norway 3 min. 51.4 secs., 12 W. Druetzler, United States 3 min. 56 secs .

4x400 Metres Relay (First Round)

(First two qualify for the final) Heat one.

1 Jamaica, 3 min. 12.1 secs., 2 France, 3 min, 12.6 seconds, 3 Sweden, 3 min. 13.4 secs., 4 Belgium, 3 min. 15.8 secs., 5 luxemburg, 3 min. 16.2 secs.

First round (first two qualify for final) Heat two.

1. United States 3 min, 11.5 seconds, 2. Britain, 3 min, 12.5 seconds, 3. Hungary 3 min, 13.8 seconds, 4. Italy, 3 min, 15.2 seconds, 5. Switzerland, 3 min, 15.4 seconds, 6. Pakistan, 3 min. 23.2 seconds.

Women's 200 Metres Final

1. M. Jackson, Australia 23.7 seconds, 2. B. Brouwer, Holland 24.2 seconds, 3. N. Knykina, Soviet Russia 24.2 seconds, 4. W. Cripps, Australia 24.2 seconds, 5. H. Klein, Germany 24.6 seconds, 6. D. Hassenjager. S. Africa 24.6 seconds.

Women's Shot Put Final

1. G. Zybina, Soviet Russia 15,28 metres (50 feet one and half inches) (world and Olympic record). 2. M. Werner, Germany 14.57 metres (47 feet nine and five-eighths inches). 3. K. Tochenova, Soviet Russia 14.50 metres (47 feet six and three quarter inches). 4. T. Tyshlevich, Soviet Russia 14.42 metres (47 feet three and five-eighth inches). 5. G. Kille. Germany 13.84 metres (45 feet four and seven eighths inches). 6. Y. Williams, New Zealand 13.35 metres (44 feet nine and half inches).

India's Participants Praised

HELSINKI, July 26 (PTI).

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker former British officer for Commonwealth Relations and Commandant of the British Contingent to the Olympic Games here, said that the Indians played a magnificent game in the hockey final and their slick stick work was delightful to match.

Mr. Noel-Baker, who was one of Britain's leading athletes in his youth, was also tremendously impressed with the performances of Indian athletes, especially 22-year old Bombay sprinter, Lavy Pinto, and Sohan Singh (800 metres) he thought Sohan Singh's performance held better prospects of a bright future.

Mr. Noel-Baker was all praise for weight lifters from Eastern countries, specially Iran, Burma, The Philippines and Japan.

DAVIS CUP EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL

MILAN, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Fausto Gardini, the young Italian champion, levelled matters for Italy in their European Zone final of the Davis Cup competition today when he beat Philippe Washer (Belgium) 8-6, 6-1, 3-6, 2-6, 6-4.

I.C.L. LUCKY TO SHARE POINTS

Rainbow Climb Out Of Last But One Berth In League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THOUGH held to a goalless draw by Central Railway this evening at the Cooperage, India Culture League maintained their position at the top of the Senior Harwood Football League table; while earlier Rainbow extricated themselves from the last, but one position by scoring a solitary goal victory over Indian Naval Dockyard in an evenly contested game.

India Culture League may consider themselves lucky to have escaped a defeat for the Railway were more industrious and had more of the scoring chances. Tambe was their weapon of attack that almost caused an upset.

Today's match was, indeed, a match of wits, particularly, in the rival goal areas. Tambe missed a grand solo effort by failing to beat Bhoja in the second half and in the initial period Bhickoo and Tambe had the goals at their mercy, but made feeble attempts.

I.C.L. tried their best to get Saxby through. but Ramaswami was vigilant and Peter made two attempts, but he shot into Ramaswami once and then his second shot went wide.

On the run of play, the Railway were unlucky to share points. They should have runaway winners.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Bhoja; George, Walter; Raphael, Ganesh, Balaram; Bardoloi, Damodar, Saxby, Thomas, Peter.

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswami; A. Rodricks, Narayan; Duncan, Tully, M. D'Souza; D'Sa, Rajling, Tambe, Shiva, Bhickoo.

Referee: L. Natarajan.

Rainbow scored a solitary goal victory over Dockyard earlier in the evening.

The match was a dour struggle between the two sides for a snap goal. Dockyard dominated in the initial half, but the second period was even and both goals were visited in turns.

The twenty-sixth minute saw Balaram send across a pass, which Gopal, the outside left converted to give Rainbow the all-important goal.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

Teams	P	W	D	I	Goals F	A	Pts
I.C.L.	21	15	5	1	44	8	35
Tata	19	12	4	3	34	13	28
B.-Shell	18	11	5	2	34	10	27
Central Rly.	20	8	9	3	20	15	25
Dynamos	20	10	3	7	24	14	23
St. F. Goans	20	6	7	7	13	12	19
I. Navy	19	6	5	8	25	24	17
B. Amateurs	22	5	7	10	19	25	17
Asbestos	19	6	4	9	18	33	16
B.E.S.T.	20	4	5	11	13	33	13
I.N. Dock	20	2	8	10	16	36	12
Rainbow	19	4	5	10	9	25	13
Goan Sports	19	3	5	11	8	29	11

SUMMERSGILL CUP FINAL DRAWN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The final of the Summersgills Cup Football Tournament between Kohinoor Mills and Western Railway remained undecided this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel. The teams shared two goals.

The game had two phases. In the opening half, the Railwaymen saw more of the ball. Siddique failed to give them the lead wasting a positive sittre. He shot above the cross bar from close range. However, A. Fernandes before the interval put Railwaymen into the lead.

After changing ends, Kohinoor Mills dictated terms and Hiralal restored equality ten minutes before the final whistle.

Olympic Soccer Semifinal Draw

HELSINKI, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Yugoslavia, silver medalists of the 1948 games, were drawn today to play Germany in the semi-finals of the Olympic Soccer Tournament. Hungary will play Sweden in the other semi-final.

The Yugoslav-Germany match will be played on Tuesday and the Sweden-Hungary match on Monday.

Miss Rukmini Beaten

TABLE TENNIS AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, July 26 (PTI).

Miss Rukmini (India's No. two) and P. K. Parthasarathy of Madras were eliminated in the singles quarter finals of the Cubbon Couts Club Table Tennis Tournament last night.

Altaf Ali (Hyderabad) and Miss Syeed Sultana (India's No. one) entered into the semi-finals defeating K. V. Raja Rao (Mysore Champion) and B. Junwalla.

Following are the results:—

Mens Singles (Quarter-final)

K. Rangaraj Rao beat P. K. Parthasarathy (Madras) 21-10, 21-16, 21-13. Altaf Ali (Hyderabad) beat K. V. Raja Rao 17-21, 21-14, 14-21, 21-17, 21-13.

Women's Singles (quarter-final)

Miss Sultana beat B. Junwalla 21-6, 21-4, 21-7.

Women's Doubles (quarter-final)

Miss Tarapore and Miss Dottiwalla beat Miss Rukmini and B. Junwalla 19-21, 21-15, 21-11, 16-21, 21-13

Mixed Double (Quarter-finals)

Mrs. Hawley and V. L. K. Swamy beat Miss Nalini and Harinath (both Hyderabad) 21-13, 21-23, 21-18, 18-21, 21-19. B. Junwalla and Altaf Ali (Hyderabad) beat Oiri and K. B. Tarapore 21-14, 21-10, 21-16. Miss Sultana and Sivadasani beat Mrs. Majumdar and A. V. Ramachandra Rao 21-18, 21-9, 21-6. Sivaraman and Miss Rukmini beat R. D. Sharma and Miss Tarapore 22-20, 21-18, 20-22, 21-8.

WhoIsAnAmateur In Football ?

HELSINKI, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

M. Jules Rimet, of France, was today re-elected President of the International Football Federation (FIFA) and Mr. A. Drewry of Great Britain was re-elected vice-President.

The Federation accepted a proposal by the Dutch that a Commission should be appointed to define clearly the status of amateur and professional footballers.

Weightlifting

BRITAIN CLAIMS FIRST TWO PLACES

HELSINKI, July 26.

Russians took the first two places in the Olympic weightlifting featherweight class which started last night and late well after midnight.

Mr. R. Chimishkyan, lifted a total of 337.5 kilogramms (732-3/4 pounds) and won by five kilograms from N. Saksonov, holder of two world records.

The tall Trinidad lifter, Rodney Wilkes whose press of one hundred kilogrames was accepted only after a protest, took third position with 322.5 kilograms with the Phillipines champion, Del Rosario five kilograms behind. Fifth and sixth places were taken by S K. Gouda of Egypt and W. Y. Chay of Singapore both with the same lift total of 312.5 kilograms.

The British entry Julian Creus lifted 305 kilograms (622 pounds) for ninth place, and Van Resenburg from South Africa was seventh of the contestants.

Britain Beaten By Italy In Water Polo

HELSINKI, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Britain lost 4-3 against Italy, the holders, in the Olympic Water-polo Tournament here today.

The British squad made bad start and after Jones had been ordered out of the pool by the Belgian referee, the Italians opened their score with a good shot from the arena. They scored again when De Sanzuane put in a hard shot from a difficult angle which goalie Johnson touched but could not save.

Almost immediately after half-time the Italians took a 3-0 lead when Peretti scored.

For the last few minutes it was all Britain. After a long inter passing movement in front of goal, Worsell sent in a jet propelled shot that the keeper never saw.

After a series of fouls on Miller, Rubini was sent out of the pool and Britain was awarded a penalty. Again Miller made no mistake, taking the score to 4-3.

Losers of the first elimination round matches will go into the first round proper to meet winners of the first round.

Results were:

Austria beat Australia 6-0 (half time 4-0).

Second eliminating round: — Soviet Russia beat India 12-0 (at half time, five — nil). South Africa beat Mexico 4-0 (half time 2-0). Brazil, Portugal six-two (half time 3-2).

Tatas Gain Full Points Against Bombay Gym.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Defeating Bombay Gymkhana by the odd goal in three, Tata "A" collected full points in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

After a blank first half, Bombay Gymkhana were the first to take the lead ten minutes after the restart through Abernas. Five minutes later L. Caldeiro put Tata on level terms and the same player scored his side's winning goal later.

Earlier, Bombay Sub-Area beat Mazagon Institute by three goals to nil in the Third Division League. The scorers were Swamy and Damodar.

Central Rly. Ground, Parel

The following are the results of the matches played in the Fourth Division this evening at the Central Railway Ground, Parel:—

Star of Goa—5 (L. Fernandes, S. Fernandes, A. Soares, S. Fernandes and D. Silveira); Agragani S. C.—0; Cochin XI—4 (Dagdoo 2, Gopal and Kamjee); K. P. C. A.—1 (Satyawata); St. Pauls's S. C.—2 (Manny and S. D'Souza); Goan S. C. "C"—1 (R. Gomes).

Tributes Galore!

THE HAGUE, July 25.

Hague newspapers commenting on India's Olympic Hockey victory over the Dutch were unanimous in the tribute to the "Indian Magicians."

"De Valkskrant" (De Valkskrant says that . . . there is nothing disgraceful in the Dutch defeat by the "superior Indian team which blew Dutch exaggerated hopes of getting the gold medal sky high."

Conservative Independent "De Telegraaf" writes Holland had not a ghost of a chance against "the Indian grand masters" who immediately started a tempo with the Dutch players could not keep up.

Protestant "Thouw" says the Indian victory was "fully deserved."

Balbir's Father Injured

AMBALA, July 26 (PTI).

Gyani Dalip Singh, father of Balbir Singh, Olympic hockey star, fell from the roof of his house in Moga and sustained injuries according to a report received here today. He is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Balbir Singh has been informed about the mishap.

Indian Swimmers Fail To Qualify Even For Semifinals

HELSINKI, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

INDIAN swimmers met strong opposition and were unable to qualify in the opening swimming events of the Olympic Games here today.

Arati Saha of India was sixth in her heat of the two hundred metres women's breast stroke with a time of three minutes 40.8 seconds, but was not good enough to place her among the sixteen fastest swimmers who moved into the semi-finals.

Her heat was won by H. Gordon of Britain in two minutes 58.6 seconds.

India's Dolly Nazir clocked three minutes 36.9 seconds in her 200 metres breast stroke heat but this was also not fast enough to qualify.

Eva Novak of Hungary, world record holder, broke the Olympic record for this event winning her heat in two minutes 54 seconds.

This time was well outside her own world record of two minutes 48.5 seconds.

In the men's 100 metres Freestyle, India's Isaac Mansoor was placed seventh and last in his heat with 70.8 seconds, too slow to put him among the twenty-four fastest who qualified for the semi-finals. His heat winner Dick Cleveland, United States, produced the fast time of 57.8 seconds. India's other entrant in this event, Sachin Naf, did not start.

JAPANESE START WELL

Japan started well by getting three men, Yoshihiro Hamaguchi, Hiroshi Suziki and Toru Goto, into the semi-finals of the 100 metres freestyle with good competitive times.

One Japanese woman, Kazuko Sakamoto, reached the semi-finals of the women's 200 metres breast stroke.

Lulla Surprises Kumar Ghosh

ST. XAVIERS T.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The seeded players made their first appearance this evening in the men's singles event of the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Champoinships, and consequently there was a great rise in the standard of play witnessed. Most of the seeded players were made to fight for their victories, and in one case the one-time international player Kumar Ghosh had to accept defeat at the hands of Manohar Lulla.

Lulla beat Kumar Ghosh 16-21, 21-13, 21-17, 21-16.

Seeded for the first time in the tournament, K. N. Narayanan, the tall player justified his selection with a creditable victory over M. M. Dalvi, whom he beat after having lost the first two games. Narayanan won 18-21, 11-21, 21-13, 21-8, 21-15.

The women's doubles event has reached the final stage, and the pairs who will be figuring in it are Bombay's four leading exponents of the game among the women. Mrs. Gool Nasikwala and Miss Enid Bocarro beat Miss Dhun Munshi and Mrs. Mani Bharucha 21-11, 21-16, 21-14. Miss Irene Samuel and Miss Betty D'Mello were beaten by Miss Mani Dastur and Miss Ruby Satarawala 16-21, 22-20, 9-21, 10-21.

IMPERIAL CRICKET CONFERENCE

Pakistan's Admission To Be Decided On Monday

LONDON, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): The status of Pakistan as a cricketing country, and her ranking in representative matches, will, it is understood be discussed at the Imperial Cricket Conference at Lords on Monday.

The subject of broadening membership of the conference will be considered and, if Pakistan is elected, her 1954 tour to England, already arranged, will become official, subject to confirmation. In that case any representative matches played in England would rank as tests.

Approval will be sought for the addition of certain tours to the present list. These include a visit by South Africa to New Zealand next winter as an extension of the tour to Australia, and a tour by New Zealand to South Africa in 1953-54, taking in Australia en route.

The conference may reach a general decision to stop the practice of scrambling for stumps, bails and ball as souveniers at the end of test matches. Some countries, among them England, have already taken individual action in the matter.

CHESTERFIELD CUP ACCEPTORS

LONDON, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Twenty-two final acceptors for the Chesterfield cup, running over ten furlongs at Goodwood on Friday, August 1, were published today. They are, with weights:

Damremount 9-2, Turco II 9-2, Gilded Hour 9-1, Val de Lair 8-12, Anamestes 8-11, Fleeting Moment 8-10, God et 8-9, Aldesco 8-8, Grani 8-8, Cockfosters 8-6, Midview 8-6, Sunny Brae 8-5, Castleton 8-4, King's Cardinals 8-2, Rock Spring 8-1, Keysey Hampton 8-0, Scarlet Emblem 8-0, Ormen 7-11, Phariza 7-11, Antrycide 7-8, Galen 7-5, Nightman 7-4.

Bombay Housing Board Reaches 5-Year Target

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 4)

groups include 175 at Kakori Camp, Versova, 206 at Marhlimar Camp, Versova, 76 at Bandra Signal School (for Government servants), 33 at Worli (Phase II), 122 at Sion Matunga, 608 at Sion Dharavi and 155 at IRBSD Camp at Borivli. The total number of tenements for both industrial workers and low-income groups amounts to 6,860.

Lower Rents

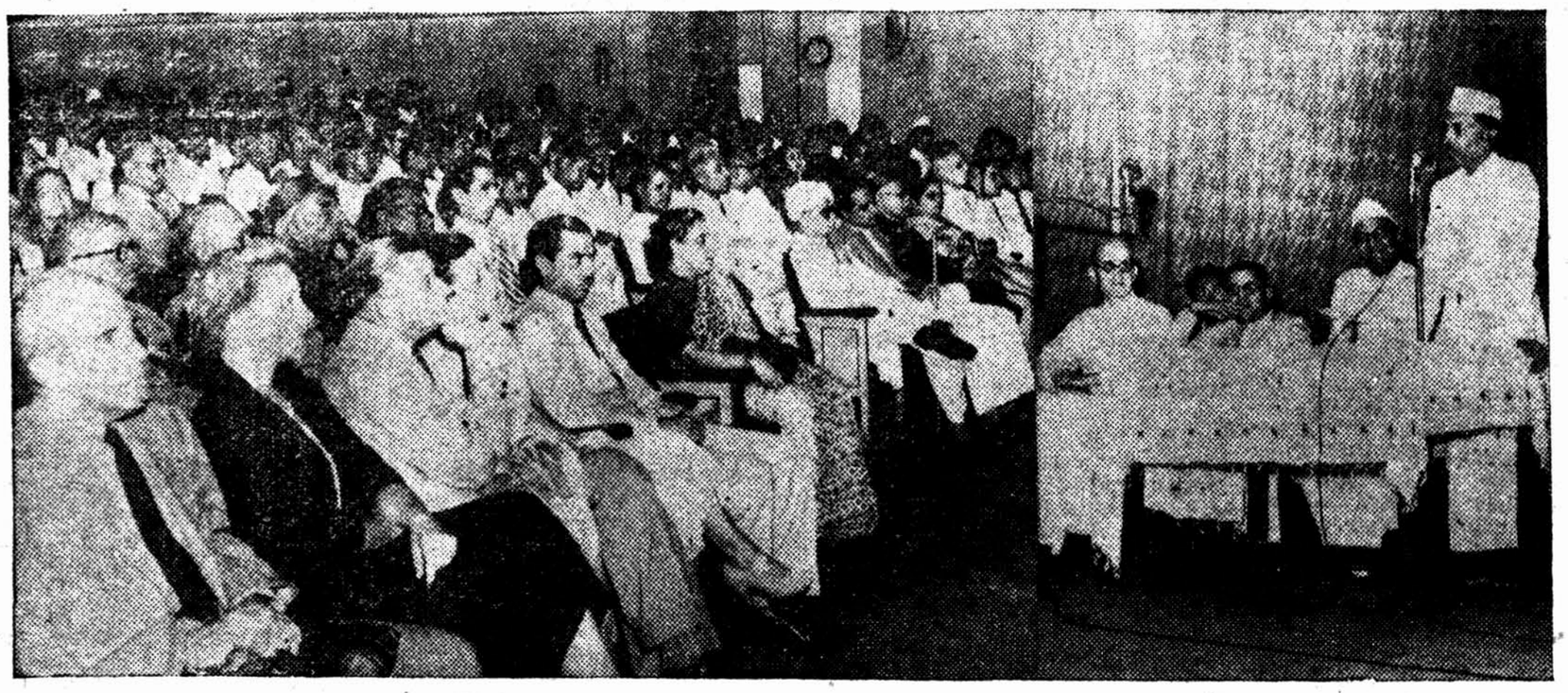
Under the current year's building programme for industrial workers, 772 tenements will be constructed. The cost of construction of these tenements is expected to be lower as the prices of building materials have, to a certain extent, gone down even if the cost of steel and cement may have increased. Rents fixed for these tenements are consequently expected to be lower than those charged for the tenements of similar type built during the last three years.

So far as the tenements for displaced persons undertaken, constructed and in progress are concerned, 3,380 new tenements were constructed while 5,000 tenements in the military barracks will be reconditioned during 1952-53 at Ulhasnagar near Kalyan, 4,600 tenements are in progress and 182 shops will be constructed at Sardarnagar in Ahmedabad. Two hundred and sixty tenements have been completed at Wadaj in Ahmedabad. Six hundred tenements and 100 shops were completed at Surat. One thousand two hundred and fifty tenements in the military barracks at Kolhapur were completed. At Baroda, 400 tenements and reconversion of 534 tenements in the military barracks are in progress.

Picturesque

The work of construction of 600 tenements at Kurla, 900 at Thana, 300 at Mulund, 840 at Pimpri in Poona and 100 at Sholapur will be taken up in 1952-53. The total number of tenements for displaced persons is 19,046 out of which 10,590 have been completed.

MINISTER INAUGURATES MEDICAL AID SHCEME



Shri Shanti Lal Shah inaugurated the Bombay University Medical Aid Scheme at Podar College on Saturday. Shri R. A. Podar presided. (Left) A view of the audience. (Right) Shri Shantilal Shah addr essing the gathering.

ASSEMBLY SESSION MAY END EARLIER

Bombay Beggars Act Amending Bill Passed

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 26.

THE possibility of the monsoon session of the Bombay Legislature coming to a close before August 15 was voiced in the lobby circles here. According to schedule, the session was to continue till the third week of August, but it is now stated that but for the Multi-point tax measure there is little that can be termed as "controversial" in the legislative business before the House.

Lobby circles also indicate that as the land surcharge proposal having been dropped temporarily and the official Languages bill having been withdrawn from the current session, it will be now possible to adjourn the session before August 15.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Assembly today passed the displaced persons bill which enables Government to speedily recover the unpaid arrars of rents to tenements occupied by displaced persons in the various refugee camps in the state

The Government, however, accepted five opposition amendments before the bill was finally passed in the house. All the five amendments were tabled by Mr. Gopaldas Khanchand, an independent member from Kalyan camp. One amendment sought to extend the time limit given to a tenant to vacate his premises after the date of the service of the notice to one month, instead of fifteen days as was previously sanctioned.

Another gives the displaced person one months' tibe to go in an appeal to the state government against the order of the officer in charge of the camp, instead of ten days as previously provided for.

RECOVERY FROM SALARY

An amendment moved by Mr. N.D. Wandrekar the deputy minister, was also accepted by the house. By this amendment, a displaced person who is an employee of the state government or a local authority and who has been allotted displaced persons premises will have to execute an agreement in favour of the state government enabling them to deduct from his salary such amount as may be specified in the agreement towards the rent due by him.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.—Bombay) move an amendmen by which he wanted a competent court to be the final authority in dealing with appeals submitted by the displaced persons, instead of the Minister-in-charge as has been provided for. He pointed out that the "over worked" Minister will have little time to go through the details of the cases and will have to depend mostly

(Continued on Page 14)

D.A. And Basic Pay

Central Government Employees' Move

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI): Several Unions of Government Employees in Delhi have formed a Central Co-ordinating Committee of Government Employees' Unions to take "concerted action on the question of inclusion of Dearness Allowance in the basic pay".

According to the convenor of the Committee, Mr. K. Ramamoorthy, the Unions claim a total membership of about 75,000 members.

The Committee, he said, had resolved to request the Government to appoint a representative of Government Employees on the Gadgil Committee, set up to finalise the question of inclusion of Dearness Allowance in the basic pay.

The Committee has decided to submit separately on behalf of all Government Employees' Unions an identical memorandum regarding this question to the Gadgil Committee.

More 'Quake Shocks In California

TEHACHAPI (California), July 26 (PTI-Reuter): Three earthquake shocks, one of them equal in intensity to the 1933 Lon Beach disaster, occurred yesterday—and no one was hurt.

Yesterday's shocks followed Monday's big earthquake in Southern California.

They caused two landslides in the Caliente Creek area, 35 miles east of Bakersfield, one of which damaged a lorry in which three men were riding. The men escaped uninjured.

Two houses were damaged by the other landslide, and four people were evacuated from their homes.

FINGER-TIP OF KIDNAPPED SON

Sent To Father With Ransom Demand

CALCUTTA, July 26 (PTI): Mr. Panchanan Roy of Belur, Howrah, had received a fingertip of his kidnapped seven-year-old son enclosed with a letter written in blood demanding a ransom of Rs. 10,000 for the restoration of the boy, the prosecution told a Howrah Magistrate today.

Narendranath Roy Chowdhury, a former tenant of Mr. Roy, and two others are on trial on charges of "wrongful confinement to extort money and extortion by putting into him fear of grievous hurt and kidnapping."

The wife of the first accused, who is alleged to have been very fond of the boy, and the boy is untraced.

The prosecution stated that the accused wrote several letters last year demanding the ransom and instructing the father to contact him through the columns of a Calcutta daily. Mr. Roy first made several attempts with a police trap to recover the boy. Then he paid the ransom mortgaging his property, but the boy was not returned.

One of the accused was later arrested in a cloth shop near Sealdah. The two other accused were taken into custody when a trap was laid at the first instance.

The boy is missing from March, 1951, but is alleged to have been seen sometime later last year by one of his classmates in company of the first accused's wife in a Calcutta street.

INDO-PAK TRADE TALKS

Karachi Delegation Leader Returns

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI): Mr. Karamatullah, leader of the Pakistan delegation now negotiating a trade agreement with Indian official here, will return to Karachi tomorrow morning for consultations, it was learned tonight.

He will be accompanied by an official of the Pakistan Ministry of Economic Affairs, but the other thirteen members of the delegation will remain here.

The Indian and Pakistan delegates met here on July 23, 24 and 25. No meeting was held today. Although on arrival in New Delhi Mr. Karamatullah had told press correspondents that he did not know how long the negotiations would last, it appears the entire delegation was provisionally scheduled to return to Karachi tomorrow.

The return of only the leader and another member of the delegation to Karachi for consultations tomorrow is an unexpected development.

A Governor's Donation

CALCUTTA, July 26, (PTI): The Governor of West Bengal, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, has donated a further sum of Rs. 50,000 to Calcutta University for the "Bangabala Mookerjee Endowment Fund for higher training of nurses" named after his wife, in addition to Rs. 30,000 donated by him some time ago.

Since his assumption of office in 1951, the governor had decided not to accept more than Rs. 500 as his salary and asked the Government to set apart the remaining portion thereof for social purposes according to his instruction.

2 Brothers To Hang For Atrocious Crime

SHOLAPUR, July 26 (H. S.).

MR. V. R. Saraf, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, convicted and sentenced one Babu Jyotiba Shinde and his brother Laxman to death on a charge of murdering six Pardhis (hunters) with an axe after first hanging them upside down to a tree. The three other accused were sentenced to three months' R. I. each on a charge of helping the murderers.

The prosecution story was that some bags of Jowar were stolen from the thrashing-yard of one of the accused. The accused, thereupon, arrested five hunters and one woman under suspicion and taking law into their hands instituted an enquiry against them. The Pardhis had promised the accused to help them in detecting the real criminals, but the accused who believed this to be a plan for escape, hanged four of the Pardhi youths to a tree with their heads downwards on February 22, 1950, and axed all of them to death when the Pardhis, according to the accused, "behaved insolently."

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, remarked that the enormity of the crime of the accused who most inhumanly "butchered" the Pardhis who were made helpless being hung from a tree, was bound to shock the conscience of humanity and the perpetrator of this crime should be justly awarded no other punishment than death."

Embarrassing Questions

SOUTH AFRICAN ROTARIAN'S FIND

ROODEPOORT (Transvaal, South Africa), July 26, (PTI): Some "embarrassing" questions — and they have not yet been answered — have been put to the Roodepoort branch of the Rotary Club by the Calcutta Rotary Club.

Acknowledging receipt of a Christmas card from the Calcutta Club, a member of the Roodepoort (Transvaal) Rotary Club expressed a wish to correspond with the Calcutta Rotary in order to carry out one of the objects of Rotary International — "to span the barriers of politics and race."

The Roodepoort member wrote that South Africa had often been misrepresented in the overseas press and acts about the Union had been distorted. Most criticism of South Africa, he wrote, ignored the positive efforts being made to improve the social and economic conditions of the non-white people.

The Calcutta Rotary reply welcomed the correspondence. It asked whether any Asians were members of the Roodepoort Club or any other Rotary Club in South Africa (a strict colour bar bans any non-whites from joining rotary in South Africa), and also inquired to what extent skilled occupations and professions were open to Asians in South Africa (in reality few are, a fairly strict colour bar restricting Asians to semi-skilled work in all but a few trades; although professions are open to South African Indians, few official posts are open to them).

The Roodepoort Rotary Club has not yet replied. Its President, Mr. Van Iill Sadie, commented that the questions were "a little embarrassing."

U.S. STEEL PRICES TO GO UP

WASHINGTON, July 26: American steel companies are expected to be allowed to increase prices by overall average of 564 cents per ton, for all steel products from carbon steel to alloys, as a result of the agreement to end the steel strike.

In announcing the intention of granting the increase, the Defence Mobiliser said that the action was necessary because the steel industry was not able to absorb the wage increases involved in the settlement, and steel products were urgently needed for defence and civilian industry.

In Detroit, manufacturers said settlement of the strike would have no effect on the decision of Ford and General Motors to close 17 Assembly plants employing 35,000 workers.

IRON ORE WORKERS DEMAND SAME TERMS

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Trouble over 23,000 iron ore workers of Minnesota who are also members of the Steel Workers' Union is today causing a hitch in restoring the American steel industry to full production after the eight-week strike of 650,000 steel workers.

The iron ore workers have demanded the same terms as received by the higher paid steel workers under the new agreement.

MOSSADEQ CABINET SWORN IN

TEHERAN, July 26 (PTI): Premier Mohammed Mossadeq's new nine-man cabinet--with himself as War Minister--was sworn in at the Shah's palace here today.

The new Foreign Minister is Hussain Navab, who is now Iranian Minister at The Hague.

Bagher Kazemi, the former Foreign Minister, becomes Finance Minister.

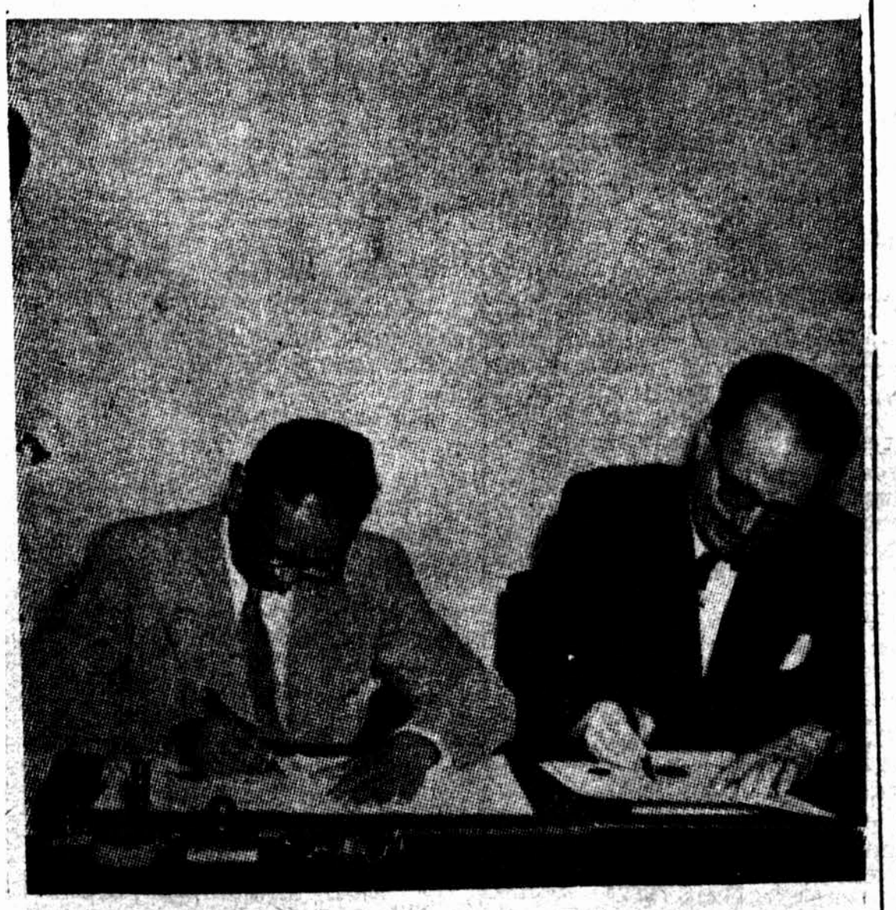
The Ministers of National Economy, Education and Post and Telegraphs will be appointed later.

Most of the other Ministers are new.

The Speaker of the Majlis announced that the new Ministers will be presented to Parliament tomorrow.

FAROUK ABDICATES

INDO-TURKISH TREATY



The instruments of Ratification of the Treaty of Friendship between the Republic of India and the Republic of Turkey which was signed at Ankara on December 14, 1951, were exchanged at the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, on July 25, Friday. Picture shows Shri N. R. Pillai, Foreign Secretary who represented the Government of India, and M. Resat Z. Akdar, Charge d'Affaires a.i., of the Turkish Embassy who represented the Government of Trkey, at the ceremony.

STEVENSON TO FIGHT IKE

Democrats' Choice For White House

CHICAGO, July 26 (PTI- Reuter).

GOVERNOR Adlai Stevenson, 52-year-old lawyer and administrator, was chosen as the Democratic Party's candidate to fight Republican Eisenhower in the November Presidential election by the Party's Convention early today.

President Truman, who had flown from Washington as voting was taking place, presented Governor Stevenson — his own choice — to the Convention and declared "You have picked a winner."

Governor Stevenson was picked by acclamation after a landslide switch of votes at the end of the third ballot.

He got 617 and a half votes against 275 and a half polled by his nearest rival Senator Kefauver from Tennessee, who had topped the poll in the first two ballots, but had failed to get the necessary majority and nomination.

Final voting figures in the third ballot — climax of nearly 12 hours continuous voting — were:

Stevenson 617½.
Kefauver 275½.
Senator Richard Russel 261.
Vice-President Alben Barkley 67½.
Others 8½.

A three-cornered contest through the two previous ballots had ended as follows:

First ballot: — Kefauver 340, Stevenson 273 and Russell 268.
Second ballot: Fefauver 262½. Stevenson 324½ and Russell 294 .

HARRIMAN DOES IT

The sudden swing towards Governor Stevenson came at the beginning of the third ballot when Mr. Harriman fighting as an all-out advocate of the Truman "Fair Deal" who received 121 votes in the second ballot announced he was throwing his support to the Governor.

Although behind Senator Kefauver in the first two ballots it was fairly clear that Governor Stevenson would be the final choice.

Adlai E. Stevenson.

As the Convention, which had lasted six days, progressed laboriously through tangled and sometimes angry controversies between north and south over the prennial Negro civil rights issue, his popularity grew.

He was given a fillip a few hours before balloting began when President Truman let it be known officially that he favoured Stevenson.

Stevenson said he was "deeply moved" by his nomination adds U.P.A. He told a nation-wide radio and television audience that he would accept the nomination which "I did not seek and did not want."

The convention then recessed for 15 minutes. It was 12:35 a.m

(Continued on Page 14)

7-Month-Old Crown Prince For Egypt's 'Gadi'

NAGUIB'S COUP OF COUPS

Regency Council To Be Set Up: Ex-King For U.S A.

LONDON, July 26 (UPA).

THE Cairo Radio announced today that King Farouk of Egypt had abdicated.

The announcement said Farouk was leaving the country immediately.

According to P.T.I., The King abdicated in favour of his seven-month old son at noon today. He abdicated on the demand of the Army, which ordered him to leave Egypt before six o'clock tonight.

Ex-King Farouk sailed from Alexandria today with Narriman. It was reported that the seven-month-old Crown Prince Ahmed Faud, was with them.

ROYAL GUARDS CAPITULATE

King Surrounded In Summer Palace

CAIRO, July 26 (PTI).

King Farouk, 32-year-old ruler of Egypt, was forced off the throne today by the army, and ordered out of the country by 6-00 this morning.

He is to go into exile in the United States and was reported to be leaving Alexandria in his yacht tonight for a European port.

Before dawn troops personally led by Field Marshal Mohammed Naguib, who seized control of the country earlier in the week surrounded the King in his summer palace in Alexandria.

It was Field Marshal Naguib's second bloodless coup. His troops surrounded the Ras El Tin today and compelled the royal guards to capitulate. A few shots were fired in the air, but no one was hurt.

The King's three other main palaces—the Abdin and Koubbeh in Cairo and the Montazah in Alexandria—were also cordoned

(Continued on Page 14)

No Threat To Monarchy

A spokesman at Army Headquarters said that the military action in no way threatened Egypt's century-old monarchy, which was founded by Farouk's great grandfather, Mohammed Aly, the Great.

He announced that the King yielded to the armed forces' demand for his abdication and was free to leave Egypt by any means he chose by 18-00 hours local time today.

His abdication was announced by the court. It brings to the throne his seven months old son by Queen Narriman, whom he married early last year.

The court announcement added that Farouk would go to live in the United States.

Before the dramatic announcement. Mr. Jafferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Egypt, had met King Farouk and Premier Aly Maher Pasha.

King Farouk's decision to abdicate was made known to Egypt's 20 million population in a statement saying: "I wish my dear people of Egypt happiness prosperity and progress."

COUNCIL OF REGENCY

Three Elder Statesmen To Head It

CAIRO, July 26 (PTI): A Regency Council of three elder statesmen headed by Premier Aly Maher is expected to be formed tonight, it was authoritatively learned.

Other members of the Council will be Bahieddin Barakat Pasha, former President of the State Audit Council, and Abdel Razzek Sanhury Pasha, President of the State Council (Egypt's Supreme Court).

Prince Ahmed Faud, who became King of Egypt on the abdication of his father today, was born on January 16, 1952.

Farouk married Narriman, the new King's mother, after divorcing his wife Queen Farida, who in ten years bore him three daughters, but no son.

Narriman was a commoner, daughter of the late Hussein Fahmy Abdek Bey, former Secretary-General of the Egyptian Ministry of Education.

The only other remaining male member of the Mohammed Ali Dynasty, which first under Turkish and later under British tutelage, has governed modern Egypt is Farouk's uncle, Mohammed Ali, who until the birth of the young prince was heir presumptive to the throne.

Mohammed Ali was 75 in January and has never married.

TROOPS TAKE UP KEY POSITIONS

While "operation palace" was being carried out in Alexandria, Cairo bristled with military activity, cables M. Sivaram, PTI correspondent in Cairo.

Sherman tanks, armoured cars and other mechanised forces raced through the streets and squares. Troops in full battledress guarded strategic centres. Egyptian air force planes flew over the city.

Women folk crowding the balconies greeted the passing troops with the shrill "zagalit"—a bugle like sound produced by a twisting movement of the tongue, traditionally meant to celebrate happy events.

Before the dramatic announcement of the abdication, Mr. Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, met the King and Premier Aly Maher Pasha.

ARMY 'RAJ' TO END

"All Is Well"

ALEXANDRIA, July 26 (PTI): General Mohammed Naguib Bey told pressmen today, "All is well. We have reached our goal. Everything has turned out as scheduled".

After the departure of Farouk, Marshal Naguib told a further press conference "we have been through a very difficult stage and have taken many risks. The atmosphere was very tense throughout and we decided not to say a word of what we intended to do before its execution, in order not to give any opportunity to Britain and the United States or any other foreign power to intervene.

"We thank Allah that all has ended well.

"I ask the population through the Egyptian press to keep calm and help us maintain order, as our mission has not yet ended."

The leader was expected to leave Alexandria for Cairo late tonight.

CAIRO, July 26 (UPA).

Naguib had been disturbed by rumours that the navy, cruising in the Mediterranean when his coup was staged on Wednesday, was not loyal to the new regime. He is in Alexandria to bring the naval command in line.

Maher's two-day-old government was reported ready to resign on Saturday night and independent Basieddine Barakat Pasha was believed to be the most likely candidate to be appointed to form a new government.

The constitutional amendment Naguib is reported to have demanded would have stripped Farouk of his royal prerogatives to dismiss the Egyptian government and dissolve the Chamber of Deputies. Unofficial reports reaching Cairo said Farouk flatly refused to relinquish those powers.

Naguib took steps to protect foreign residents of Egypt against any upsurge of anti-foreignism. Cairo Radio and army loudspeaker trucks broadcast repeatedly: "Egyptian nationals, if you want

(Continued on Page 15)

SINO-PORTUGUESE CLASH

Three Killed In Macao: Lisbon Gunboats Stands By

HONG KONG, JULY 26 (PTI-Reuter)

INTERMITTENT machinegunfire continued this afternoon on the frontier between China and the Portuguese colony of Macao.

A clash began last night between Chinese frontier guards and Portuguese colonial troops and was still going this morning.

Up to noon three people were reported killed and five wounded.

China is reported to have rushed a battalion of troops to the battleground round the gateway.

The Portuguese gunboat 'Goncalo Velho,' with heavy machinegun mounted on her deck, was standing by in the harbour ready for action if the situation worsened, an eye-witness said.

The gunboat was watching the situation on the Loapa island, about a mile north of the tiny Portuguese colony, which is under Chinese Government control.

Reports in Macao claimed the Chinese Government was concentrating troops at Kong Kai Wan village in the Chungshan district, about fifteen miles north of Macao.

The casualties include one Chinese civilian and two Mozambique soldiers killed and four Portuguese and one Mozambique soldier wounded.

A Portuguese army barracks near the gateway was damaged.

The dispute started when the Chinese guards were reported to have demanded that a barricade erected by the Portuguese should be moved back. Soldiers from the Portuguese African colony of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) refused the request.

As the dispute grew heated they pushed the barricade forward. Shooting then began.

Counsel Addresses Coroners' Jury

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the resumed hearing of the inquest on Sayed Mustafa Sayed Murtaza, a city landlord who was alleged to have been shot dead by two armed police constables in March last, Mr. S. A. Shete appearing on behalf of the two police constables addressed the Bombay Coroner's Jury today.

Mr. Shete told the jury that there was no enmity between his clients and the deceased. It was clear from the evidence given by some of the witnesses that the deceased attempted to assault one of the police constables, with a knife when the second constable used his fire arm in self defence.

It was not true that Police wanted to get rid of Mustafa, he added.

More Hooliganism In Pondichery

VILLUPURAM, July 26 (PTI): Urgent Reports of several incidents of hooliganism in Pondicherry are received here.

Last week hooligans are said to have attacked the house of an Advocate, a Revenue Deputy Collector, and a Deputy Collector.

A fortnight back two Communist leaders were attacked near the Mayor's residence. Occupants of a house near Vellala Street were also reported to have been manhandled by goondas.

Another Candidate Against Rhee

PUSAN, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): A third candidate entered the lists against President Syngman Rhee in the presidential elections here on August 5.

He is 82-year-old Lee Suiyung, considered the most likely candidate to get the support of the Democratic Nationalists—the main party opposing President Rhee's supporters.

The other candidates, besides President Rhee himself, are Cho Bong Ahm, Moscow-educated and former Communist leader, who stands as an independent and Shin Hueng Woo, former Minister to Japan, also an independent.

ROYAL GUARDS CAPITULATE

(Continued from Page 13)

off, and the royal guards surrendered without fighting.

CLASH AT PALACE

CAIRO, July 26 (UPA): According to reliable reports from Alexandria which were not officially confirmed, a clash occurred at the Royal Palace between army troops and Royal bodyguards. The troops, according to these reports, broke into the palace and arrested Lt. General Abdulla El Nagoumi Pasha, the monarch's acting chief aide de camp.

Immediately Premier Maher Pasha heard that the troops had broke into the palace, he rushed there and found King Farouk wearing an admiral's uniform and surrounded by naval officers. Maher remained 20 minutes with Farouk and then rushed to the Government officers to confer with General Mohammed Naguib Bey.

Troops under the command of General Mohammed Naguib, Egyptian "strong man" who seized control of the Government, fought their way inside King Farouk's palace at Alexandria. They overcame Farouk's bodyguard and seized Lt. General Abdulla El Nazgoumi Pasha, the monarch's acting aide de camp.

Naguib, Egypt's man of destiny, in a statement to the nation said that "Today is the day of action" and called on the people to control their emotions.

Today's coup began with an exchange of shots—fired in the air by both sides—between Field Marshal Naguib's forces and the palace guards at the Ras El Tin palace. No one was hurt.

According to PTI Today's action—already known as "Operation Palace"—appeared to be as well planned as Wednesday's putsch which gave control of the country to Naguib and the younger generation of Army officers.

Latest indications are that Field Marshal Naguib has the situation under control both in Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt's twin capitals.

While the drama was enacted in the Ras-El-Tin palace, Egyptian forces were taking up key positions in both cities.

Four-engined bombers zoomed overhead. The public remained calm.

India's Envoy To Tokyo

Dr. M. A. Rauf whose appointment as India's Ambassador to Japan is being announced.

ABDULLAH ON HIS SUCCESSFUL MISSION

SRINAGAR, July 26 (PTI).

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, Prime Minister of Kashmir, was given a cordial welcome on his return to Srinagar this afternoon from Delhi after talks with the Government of India.

Addressing roadside meetings Sheikh Abdullah said on his way to Srinagar from Qazigund, forty miles away, "Our Mission has been a success and it is a victory of the ideal for which Kashmiris had fought for years."

He said there was complete identity of "our and India's ideals and we have achieved this victory with the blessings of India."

He said that it had been agreed that Yuvraj Karan Singh, the Regent of Kashmir, should be the constitutional head of the State for five years but the people had the right to remove him if he did not respect the wishes of the people who alone were masters of the land.

Airdrop Of Food Supplies

BAGDOGRA, (West Bengal)DA July 26 (PTI). Food supplies which were being dropped from the air over flooded Alipur Doars in the Jalpaiguri district, are now being landed at Cooch Behar, which is being used as a central supply dump.

The floods have now receded and all internal lines of communication between Cooch Behar and the flood-affected areas have been restored.

Scavengers' Strike

SAMATISPUR, July 26 (PTI): The strike of about 100 scavengers of the Samatispur municipality was continued today for the fourth day.

The strike was resorted to press the demand for higher pay and dearness allowance.

Conciliation efforts to end the strike have failed. Nine persons are under arrest in connection with the strike.

Cloudy Weather With Occasional Showers Today

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY city and suburbs will have cloudy weather with occasional showers during the next 24 hours according to the midnight bulletin of the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau. The showers may, at times, be accompanied by gusty and squally winds.

During the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today, Colaba recorded 5 cents of rain and Santa Cruz 2 cents. Tansa received 3 inches, while Tulsi received 1.1 inch. In the ghats region Beint recorded 7.7 inches, Igatpuri 5.5 inches and Khandala 2.3 inches.

Under the influence of the depression which was centred about 60 miles south of Jaipur, monsoon has been vigorous in Gujerat, where widespread heavy to very heavy rains occurred. Mount Abu received 10 inches, Bheesa and Ahmedabad 6 inches each, Baroda 3 inches and Broach 2 inches. Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Mount Abu and Bheesa recorded another 4 inches and 3 inches respectively.

GUJERAT TO GET MORE RAIN

POONA, July 26 (PTI): The following is Santa Cruz (Bombay) forecast.

Forecast valid till the morning of 28th:—Rainfall will occur at most places in Gujarat with heavy to very heavy falls in the districts of Banaskantha and Mehsana and with heavy falls at a few places in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Rainfall will also occur at most places in Konkanpatti, Saurashtra and Kutch, at many places in Khandesh, Desh, Mawal and Bombay Karnatak and at some places in Hyderabad.

Outlook for the subsequent two days:—Decrease of rainfall in Gujarat.

By Students & For Students

Minister Commends Medical Relief Scheme

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, Bombay, today inaugurated the Bombay University Students' medical relief scheme launched by the Greater Bombay branch of the National Union of Students.

Describing the scheme which aims at giving medical aid to students who cannot afford the expensive medical treatment, as 'unique,' Shri Shah said that if the scheme succeeded, the NUS would not only render a great service to the student community of Bombay but would have laid a foundation of an ideal constructive work worthy to be emulated by others.

The scheme could only be compared with the State Employees' Health Insurance scheme, with only difference that the latter worked on insurance basis and could command the finance it required, the Minister said. He said that the NUS scheme could become financially self-sufficient only, if each of the 24,000 students in Bombay University would contribute his share. Medical students had to play a great role for the success of the scheme, he added.

He appealed to students not to allow any power-politics to enter the organisation and to work in a spirit of co-operation.

Shri R. A. Poddar, Sheriff of Bombay, presided.

STEVENSON TO FIGHT IKE

(Continued from Page 13)

Chicago time. When the convention reconvenes it will hear President Truman

Born in Los Angeles, California, 52 years ago, Mr. Stevenson was educated at Priceton University where he took a law degree.

After gaining his degree he spent 18 months as a reporter and editor of a newspaper in Bloomington (Indiana).

He then turned to law. He spent the first two years of the Roosevelt Administration in pioneering work as a special counsel in the administration of the revolutionary Agricultural Adjustment Act.

In 1943 he led a civilian mission to Italy to work on occupation plants.

In 1945 Mr. Stevenson with the rank of Minister worked as United States representative on the United Nations Preparatory Commission in London.

That led to his appointment as senior advisor to the United States delegation at the initial assembly of the United Nations in London in 1946.

When Stevenson returned to Chicago in 1947 he found Illinois in a political uproar with the Republican regime under fire for bribery.

His four years' work in Illinois resulted in a purifying re-organisation of the State Government and won him a national reputation.

DIVORCED

Mr. Stevenson married an heiress in 1928—they had three sons—but the Stevensons are now divorced.

Mr. Stevenson's sparing habits have gained him a reputation as "a close man with a dollar." He is said to be worth about half a million dollars.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, July 26 (UPA): Adlai E. Stevenson accepted the Democratic Presidential nomination today and tired delegates wrapped up the party's national convention in the final session called to make Senator John J. Sparkman the Illinois Governor's running mate.

Stevenson picked the 52-year-old Alabaman as the Vice-Presidential nominee at a near dawn huddle with President Truman and other party leaders.

Assembly Session May End Earlier

(Continued from Page 12)

on the details submitted by the officer in charge of the camps. This would mean, he said "going from philip drunk to philip sober", besides denying a fundamental right to an aggrieved person to defend himself before a court of law. He suggested that a special court be constituted to deal with such appeals.

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, pointed out that no officer below the rank of a District Magistrate would be appointed in charge of camps and such officers would be competent enough to give sufficient justice to the aggrieved parties.

The amendment was lost.

MAINTENANCE LEVY

A bill to amend the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945, was also passed by the house. Introducing the bill the Chief Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, said that the object of the bill was to place a legal liability on at least near relatives, like parents or other persons, liable to maintain a beggar, for making contribution towards the payment of maintenance charges in respect of beggar inmates for the period of their detention in certified institutions. He pointed out that the Bombay Beggars Act 1945 contained a provision by which beggars detained in a certified institutions in the Bombay State could be transferred to similar intitutions like other states. But there was no corresponding provision to enable other states to transfer persons detained in their certified institutions to similar institutions in this state. It was, therefore, proposed to make the necessary provision for such reciprocal arrangements.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha (Ind.—Bombay) said that according to law, only the father was bound to maintain his legitimate or an illegitimate child and the commitments of the father were limited till the child attained maturity. The words "parents" which meant both father and mother and "other persons" in the bill, he said, were not only vague but also misleading. He suggested that Government, by legislation if necessary, should prohibit persons giving alms to the beggars and such a procedure would be the only remedy to halt the increasing numbers of beggars today.

PAYING PROFESSION

Mr. Homi J. H. Talayarkhan (Bombay said that begging had become a regular full time profession, and some beggars, in Bombay City, earned as much as rupees forty per day.

The average income of a beggar, however, varied from rupee one to rupees four per day. He pointed out that a sum of rupees 36 lakhs was being given as alms in greater Bombay alone annually.

Mr. Morarji Desai said that India had a tradition which was quite different from other nations. He wondered how by legislation people could be prevented from giving alms to the beggars. He said that only those who were in a position to contribute financially would be affected by the law, and this too must be settled by a court and not by the State Government.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Local self-Government introduced a bill to amend the Bombay Co-Operative Societies Act, 1925. The discussion on the bill was continuing, when the House adjourned till Monday.

Lord Francis Scott Dies

LONDON, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): Lord Francis Scott, 73-year-old uncle of the Duchess of Gloucester— Queen Elizabeth's aunt—collapsed and died here today in a train in which he was about to leave for Windsor.

Lord Francis was aide de camp to the Earl of Minto, then Viceroy of India, from 1905 to 1911.

For some weeks he lived in Kenya and was leader of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislature.

JAP ENVOYS TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

TOKYO, July 26 (PTI).

WITH the selection after a long search, of Mr. Tsutomu Nishiyama, formeh Governor of the Central Bank of Manchuria and now adviser to the Sasebo Dockyards Ltd. in Sasebo, Nagasaki, as Japan's first Ambassador to India, the Government is moving swiftly to pick its diplomatic representatives to various Asian and other countries.

Now that Mr. Nishiyama has agreed to go to India, a career diplomat, Kiyoshi Yamagata, former Minister to Chile has been selected as Ambassador to Pakistan.

At the same time, a businessman, Shin Kimizuka, President of the Toyama Enterprise Company, has been picked to become Ambassador to Brazil.

The formal appointments of all three are expected to be made within a week, by which time approval of the three Governments to the appointments is expected to arrive.

There is a move to select a big businesman to be Ambassador to Taipeh, on the advice to Taketora, Ogata, Prime Minister Yoshida's recent special envoy to South-East Asia.

AMERICAN CONTROL OVER JAPAN

New Pact Signed

TOKYO, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): Japan and the United States signed an agreement today giving the American armed forces bases in Japan.

It makes detained provisions for the areas and installations to be used by United States troops.

The Agreement was signed at the foreign office here by leaders of two delegations who have been negotiating it—Mr. Yjiro Izeki for Japan and Brigadier General Laurin Williams for the United States.

Under the Agreement the United States garrison will continue to use most of buildings, installations and training areas they had had during the occupation.

Japanese authorities will have no jurisdiction over members of the American forces.

The big airfield here from which United States heavy bombers have operated against Korea will also remain in American hands.

ROY MEETS FAMINE RESISTERS

CALCUTTA, July 26 (PTI): Dr. B. C. Roy, the State's Chief Minister, today met representatives of the United Famine Resistance Committee at the Secretariat, and discussed the Committee's food plan for West Bengal.

The Committee recently held a series of demonstrations in the city and suburbs, demanding acceptance of their plan by the State Government.

The negotiations between the Committee and the Chief Minister followed the release of about 700 food demonstrators arrested over the past fortnight, and withdrawal of orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. from the city excluding the Assembly area.

Dr. Roy told pressmen that today's discussions were inconclusive, and he proposed to meet the representatives of the UFRC again next week.

The committee's food plan suggests tightening up of the cordon around industrial Calcutta and lifting of inter-district cordons, and reduction in the price of rice sold through economic grain shops.

PASSING-OUT PARADE AT JODHPUR

JODHPUR, July 26: An impressive passing-out parade was held at the IAF Navigation School here this morning. Air Commodore R H. D. Singh, Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, reviewed the parade.

The sword of honour which was presented by the late H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur for the best cadet passing-out of the Navigation School went to P/O Lakshman from Madras, who also earned the best 'Airwork' trophy and the trophy for being the best cadet in ground work. A special prize was given to Flt/Cdt. S. V. Iyer of Madras for the best theis produced on this course.

All cadets who passed out today have been granted permanent commissions on probation in the Indian Air Force.

DINROZE TROPHY FOR I.A.F.

NEW DELHI, July 26.

Mr. D. D. Italia, Member of the Council of States from Secunderabad, presented today a trophy to the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, Air Marshal G. E. Gibbs, to be awarded annually to the best accident-free squadron.

In awarding the trophy the following factors will be taken into consideration: type of aircaft flown, nature of commitment, number of take-offs and landings and flying hours.

The idea of the trophy has been initiated by ex-Squadron Leader J. D. Italia, son of Mr. D. D. Italia. The trophy is called the "Dinroze Trophy".

Ex-Squadron Leader J. D. Italia joined the R.I.A.F.V.R. in 1940 and received training as a pilot. He served with the Madras flight of the R.I.A.F.V.R., at Air Headquarters, New Delhi, and in South East Asia Command. By 1944, he had risen to the rank of Sq. Leader. He was released for an indefinite period in 1945, and relinquished his commission in 1947.

Drowning Accident

The Government of India regret to announce the death of Lieunant (S) N. S. A. Cardoza; Om Prakash—Leading Seaman O/No. 35408; and M. S. C. Naidu, Stoker O/No. 62596 of I. N. S. "Tir" in a drowning accident which occurred off Great Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal on Wednesday, July 23, 1952.

The next-of-kin have been informed.

Fast Postponed

BARODA, July 26 (PTI). Mr. Ishwarlal Desai, President, Surat Mazdoor Panchayat (Socialist), now serving a term of two months imprisonment in Baroda Central Jail, has postponed on medical advice his intended fast from July 27 to August 21, it was learnt today.

Mr. Desai had recently notified the Collector of Surat of his intention to undertake such a fast "in order to bring pressure on Government to ban the articial division of factories in Surat into small units to circumvent the Factory Act."

KIDWAI ON FOOD POLICY

Normalcy With 'Some Sort Of Controls'

ERNAKULAM, July 26 (PTI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Food Minister, said here this morning that the policy of the Government of India in regard to food was to restore the country to normalcy wherever practicable. All the same, he added, some sort of controls would have to continue if they were to develop a planned economy, which would be in the interests of the producer and the consumer alike.

Mr. Kidwai, who was addressing a news conference at the Government Guest House here.

Floods Damage 80 Houses

BELGAUM, July 26 (H.S.). About eighty houses in the village near Nipani were damaged when the flood-waters of the river Chikutra entered the village the other day following heavy rains for the last four days, according to reports received here. The total damage is estimated to be more than Rs. 10,000.

SPECIAL POLICE IN TANJORE

Tension In The Rice Granary

MADRAS, July 26 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister told the Madras Assembly yesterday that the Government had stationed about 160 men of all ranks of the special armed police in the Tanjore District to inculcate a sense of security and maintain law and order."

The Chief Minister who was replying to a series of questions during question time, said there existed a certain amount of tension and uncertainty in this rice granary of the State, partly due to the land reforms and partly due to agrarian discontent.

He however, denied that the armed police had been placed in the district at the request of the landlords. They were directly under the immediate control of the District Magistrate, he added.

Replying to a question of a Congress member whether police had been sent to oppress Harijan agricultural labourers, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the agrarian situation was bad and the Government did not want it to develop into disorder.

In answer to a question if special armed police were stationed in West Godavari, the Chief Minister stated information was being collected. He also denied that there had been a greater number of police raids in the Andhra Districts, since the annual conference of the police officers of the range.

NO RELEASE OF FOOD RESERVE

Madras Decision

MADRAS, July 26 (PTI): The Madras Government has decided not to release any portion of their reserve stock of rice for sale in open market to bring down the present price level of rice.

Foodgrain merchants had been urging the Government to release 25 per cent of the reserve stock of five lakhs tons of rice for sale through normal trade channels.

The Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari yesterday discussed this question with the Food Minister and other officials. It was felt that the Government should not deplete its reserve stocks of rice now but watch the situation for some time more.

FAROUK ABDICATES

(Continued from Page 13)

to do good to your fatherland, tell all foreigners they are dear to your eyes."

Farouk's Portraits Smashed

The baby king, Ahmed Faud is to return to Egypt at the age of seven. A Regency Council of three has been formed to manage royal affairs during his minority.

It was punctually at six p.m. — by which time the king had been ordered by Field Marshal Naguib, author of anti-royalist coup to leave the country that the royal yacht sailed from Alexandria harbour escorted by two Egyptian destroyers and at the same minute, a colonel at general headquarters of the Egyptian army in Cairo smashed a portrait of the ex-King hanging in the entrance hall.

All portraits of Farouk in government offices, barracks and public buildings were also smashed. As he stood on the deck of the royal yacht while it weighed anchor, tears came to the ex-King's eyes.

The Last Salute

It is reported that Mr. Caffery the only foreign diplomat to be received by Farouk between his abdication and departure — handed him a message from the United States Government.

Before the King boarded the yacht at Alexandria's royal jetty a bodyguard lowered the royal standard, folded it and handed it to the former monarch.

Tears were streaming down the faces of the bodyguard. A military band played the Egyptian national anthem, and so Farouk who was dressed in the uniform of an Egyptian admiral, took the last salute.

BRITISH NAVAL MEASURES

LONDON, July 26. The Foreign Office tonight announced that British troops would make "certain precautionary movements in view of the unsettled position in Egypt.

It was understood these precautionary measures did not indicate any change in general policy of British non-intervention in the Egyptian domestic crisis.

An admiralty official said tonight "certain changes in the British Mediterranean fleet's summer cruise are taking place as a precaution to enable ships to be more readily available to assist in the protection of British lives and interests in Egypt should this unfortunately become necessary.

Nepal Premier Expelled From Congress

KHATMANDU, July 26 (UPI): Nepal's Prime Minister, Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala, and Ministers Mr. Mahabir Shamsher and Mahendra Bikaram Shah have been expelled from the active membership of the Nepali Congress for three years, for refusing to obey the Working Committee's directive to resign from the government within 48 hours, which time limit expired last night.

The above decision was taken at an emergent meeting of the Nepali Congress Working Committee held last night.

Truman Calls Him 'Winner'

CHICAGO, July 26.

President Truman told the Democratic National Convention here today it had nominated "a winner for next President" in Governor Adlai Stevenson.

"The real reason Democrats win elections is perfectly simple. The Democratic Party gives the American people the kind of Government they want", the President added.

The President said that the Republicans had been against social security, fair labour laws, rural electrification, low cost power, housing programmes, defence strengthening measures and "measures of peaceful co-operation with other nations of the world."

The President declared: "Our greatest programme is for world peace. We are determined to avoid World War III. The foundation of our programme for peace is the United Nations.

"The United States has created the Marshall Plan, the Mutual Security Programme and the North Atlantic Treaty and has entered into a security pact in the Pacific and met aggression in Korea and stopped it there."

Point Four was a helping hand extended to the farmer and the under-nourished child in India, the impoverised labourer in Iran, Iraq and Syria.

TIME TO REPAY

"This country in its developing stage had investments free from Germany, Holland and Britain which helped us to develop railroads, mines and cattle ranches and that is one of the things which made this country great," the President said.

"Now when those countries have become involved in two World Wars within a generation they have to withdraw those funds to use them for their protection.

"We are in a position now of making the world entirely safe for democracy, if we do not crawl into our shell and act selfish and foolish".

Monogamous Marriage Bill: Leave Refused

BANGALORE, July 26 (PTI): The Mysore Legislative Council yesterday refused leave for the introduction of a non-official bill called the Hindu Monogamous Marriage bill which sought to amend the Mysore Hindu Law, so as to abrogate the bigamous marriages amongst Hindus.

Commission To Cadets

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI). Sixty-nine men specially recruited and trained for the technical branches of the army, whose ages rage from 20 to 40, will receive seven-year short service regular commissions when they pass out of the National Defence Academy at Dehra Dun today.

CONCESSIONS FOR THE AUGUST HEROES

NAGPUR, July 26 (PTI): The Madhya Pradesh Government today announced concessions to Government servants who were victimised during the August 1942 movement.

Permanent Government servants, who were dismissed or discharged or who had to resign during the 1942 movement would be reinstated, as far as possible in the posts they previously held. They would be entitled benefits accruing from continuous service.

DEAD BODY COMES TO LIFE

AHMEDABAD, July 26 (H.S.).

GREAT stir was created among the medical practitioners and members of hospitals here when a newly-born baby in the Saraspur Maternity Home declared to be dead by doctors, came to life after about half an hour!

It is stated that a woman gave birth to a child which neither wept or showed signs of breathing. The doctors and the nurses believed the child to be still-born. The baby was, therefore, kept in a 'coffin' to be removed for burial.

After about half an hour, however, the child was heard crying in the closed box and the nurses rushed to the baby in utter astonishment. The joy of the mother knew no bounds.

STONE AGE WEAPONS IN MAHARASHTRA

SANGAMNER July 26 (H.S.).

WEAPONS believed to be of stone age were discovered by the men of the Archaeological Department who recently carried on some excavation work near Sangamner, it is learnt. The excavation and the discovery of the weapons of stone are likely to throw considerable light on the archaeological research, according to experts. Mr. Shankerrao Sali of the Archaeological Department conducted this excavation.

The present excavation, it is stated, is likely to change the former belief of the archaeologists that relics showing human life of stone age would not be discovered in Maharashtra, particularly in Ahmednagar district, as far as their geological conditions of this part of the country.

It is reliably learnt that further excavation and research would soon be conducted by the Department.

BOOK REVIEW

STORY OF MAN

MULK RAJ ANAND'S NEW BOOK

THE STORY OF MAN: By Mulk Raj Anand. Illustrated by S. Chavda. Sikh Publishing House, Ltd. Amritsar. Price: Rs. 2-8. Pages 144.

The scheme of Mr. Anand's book is similar to that of Minoo Masani's and if anything, more delightful. This delight can be shared by children and adults alike. Mr. Anand's captivating style makes that possible. On feels the impact of his sensitive imagination as he describes the spell-binding dance of the primative man, the dance from which all the arts of mime and music originated. Then the story of fire, its amusing aspect and its wondrous aspect, "soft sinous leaping tongues of flame which lie inside a hard stone." Man's discovery of how to grow food is related as a fairly tale. The writer traces the graph of progress from the dawn of civilization to the present day and asks the uneasy question—have we progressed? As he indicates. the answer is complex for progress does not move in a straight line but often curls backward. Among the lasting things he has put the ideal of democracy, the development of which is just outlined for the young reader.

Munshi On Land Transformation

GOSPEL OF THE DIRTY HANDS: By K. M. Munshi. Publications Division, Government of India. Pages 187. Figures and Photos.

This is the collection of Sri Munshi's speeches on land transformation, delivered at various seminars. The speeches are linked together by Munshi's basic approach—he makes a gospel of land transformation. He presses on the significance of being soil-minded. Briefly stated, his scheme is something like this: (1) An integrated production programme; the integration of forestery with agricultural production, research institutes harnessed to practical work in the fields; (II) Shaping the I.O.A. as an overall organ of all our transforming activities from the soil upwards. (III) Setting up a country-wide machinery for the field worker who will be the nucleus of the widening circle of Ford Foundation training schools, etc. (IV) Reorganization of production activities, both agricultural and forestral (Vanamahotsava). (V) Campaign for network of minor irrigation schemes in co-operation with Land Army. (VI) Creating soil-mindedness among the educated; agricultural publicity.

This programme, Mr. Munshi tells us, is founded on a philosophy and a faith in the land and the farmer. He first defined land transformation in 1950 as 'the utilization of land on a rational basis so that the available resources of land and water and livestock are developed to their maximum potential and the population assured a decent standard of living.' Mr. Munshi insists that land can become fertile and productive only if every worker warmly holds and acts on this faith. Mr. Munshi's flow of words is profuse and his style is unusually lucid in these speeches.

U.N.'s Work

EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS: United Nations Publications. Price Dollars 1.50. Pages 388.

Like all U.N.O. publications, this reference book (third edition) is characterised by clarity and a pattern. The compilers have been careful to give the most minute details about the U.N. Part one deals with the structure and constitution and part two is a brief survey of the work done by the organization in different fields. Part three deals with the related agencies like the I.L.O and UNESCO. There is a select bibliography and a list of Information Centres throughout the world, where U.N.O. Publications may be obtained.—D.C.

U.S. Students Impressed With Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday. The eighteen American students who arrived in Bombay yesterday on a nine-month study tour under Fulbright Scholarships met the Press in an informal get-together in the library of the U.S.I.S. this evening.

They were very impressed with those portions of the City they had visited that Bombay compared favourably with New York or any other city in the United States.

Without exception the students wanted to know how the Indian people felt towards the Americans and American foreign policy.

They said that though there was prejudices against certain races in America, particularly in those quarters where there was economic competition, Indians were welcomed throughout the States and treated as equals.

The students, a few of whom are accompanied by their wives. will leave for Delhi within a few days from where they will go to various universities throughout the Country to do Research work.

A.I.N.E.C. Session

NEW DELHI, July 26, (PTI): Mr. A. D. Mani, the newly elected President of the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference, in an interview here said that there was now a suggestion that the annual session of the A.I.N.E.C. should be held early in September in Delhi as much of the important issues will come up for discussion and it would be advisable for the conference to be held in the capital. He said that the Delhi members of the conference would shortly meet to discuss these matters and an announcement would be made shortly.

Crisis Brewing In Bolivia

REPORTED CLASHES

LA PAZ, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).—A cabinet crisis in Bolivia was believed imminent following reported clashes between the Carabineros (armed police) and the army which developed after a Carabinero Major shot dead President Victor Paz Estensore's Aide De Camp in a night club.

It is believed that the Colonel of the Carabineros, Cesar Aliaga and other officers will be relieved of their duties.

The Carabineros Major, Fidel Salazar, shot the aide, Army Lt. Ferdando Haisch following a personal quarrel.

An atmosphere of tension subsequently developed in the city and skirmishes broke out in some quarters following the reports that the army and the Carabineros had clashed.

Shortly after midday an army aircraft flew over the city and shots were heard.

It was not known whether the plane was firing or being fired at, but the latter was believed to have been the case.

R. M. Gandhi To Contest Kher's Seat

The Provincial Election Committee have unanimously selected Shri Ratilal M. Gandhi as the Congress candidate to contest the election to the Council of States in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri B. G. Kher consequent on his appointment as High Commissioner in U.K.

Preventing Illegal Immigration

Indo-Ceylon Police To Meet On Aug. 8

COLOMBO, July 26 (PTI).

THE Indian and Ceylonese police will meet on August 8 and 9 here to discuss ways and means to combat illegal immigration from South India. The Ceylon Inspector General of Police said that a team from Madras would arrive here shortly to participate in the conference.

R. L. Arnolda, Emigration and Immigration Controller will attend the conference.

A police headquarters spokesman told P.T.I. that full co-operation from the India authorities was being received towards tackling the problem but effective methods were yet to be explored.

Indian and Ceylonese police and customs usually hold occasional smaller conferences to thrash out mutual problems. The last conference was held about three months ago in India.

The Immigration Department confirmed that illegal landings had decreased in number since military personnel were recently employed on coastguard duty. However, police and military combined in operation between Mannar and Mullativu and rounded up a large number of alleged illegal immigrants during the last two days.

Indian High Commission source said that the arrested persons included a large number who had already been in the Island and were hiding in villages in the northern coast.

Six more launches are understood to be employed to watch the northern waters against illegal landings. The Ceylon Navy's "Vijaya" also would join them this week-end.

AUTONOMY FOR WEST BENGAL

INDEPENDENT MLA's SUGGESTION

CALCUTTA, July 26 (PTI): Mr. Birn Roy, an Independent member in the State Legislative Assembly today suggested that the West Bengal Government should ascertain if they could demand autonomy, except foreign affairs, defence and communications, for the state.

The member referred to Prime Minister Nehru's recent announcement in which he had read about the provision of autonomy for Kashmir and zonal status for Jammu.

West Bengal, he said, should consider if she could manage her affairs in a better way with restricted autonomy.

Harrison Forces Recess On Reds

WALKOUT FROM KOREA TRUCE TALKS

PAN MUN JON, July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

THE chief United Nations armistice negotiator Major General William Harrison walked out of the Korean truce talks today saying he would be "back in a week to hear if the Communists had any constructive proposal to make."

"If you have anything worth saying, you can say it to our staff officers", he tolffd the North Korean chief negotiator General Nam Il.

This is the fourth time that General Harrison has unilaterally "recessed" the talks; in his previous walkouts he alleged that Communists were using them for "propaganda" to which the United Nations side "would not listen".

Apart from the full delegations meeting, the staff officers of both sides also met today for 39 minutes without making any progress. They meet again tomorrow. At today's open meeting of the full delegations, first for three weeks, General Nam Il, the Chief North Korean negotiator, had attacked the United Nations delegation for their refusal to repatriate prisoners of war whom the U N side claimed did not wish to return to Communist territory. He also opposed a week's "recess" of the negotiations.

General Harrison described that the meetings of the full delegations as "futile". "In these meetings", he said, "we have been restrained in our statements and have tried to be absolutely factual. Our statements on the other hand have demonstrated utter hypocrisy".

PLEA FOR KINDNESS

"You have said we want to retain your personnel. What we know and what the world knows as a fact is that those prisoners ae afraid to be returned as slaves to the tender mercies of Communist control.

"Your side started this conflict. You can end it at any time by showing a little kindness to prisoners who refuse to return to your control and ceasing to demand that we turn them over to you."

General Harrison then declared that he would come back to Pan Mun Jon on the morning of August 3 "to hear if the Communists had any constructive proposal to make".

"Meanwhile", he told the General Nam Il, "if you have anything worth saying you can say it to our staff officers".

ON BATTLE FRONT

On the fighting front ground warfare was light today.

U N and Communist artillery fought duels along the western front but the thunder of the United Nations' guns was far heavier than that of the Communists.

A brief battle occurred early today on the same front northwest of Korangpo when a United Nations patrol ran into a Chinese group. The patrol claimed to have inflicted thirty casualties on the Chinese.

TUNISIA DAY ON AUGUST 1

Taiyeb Salim Arriving In City

A Citizens' Committee was formed at a meeting at the Congress House on Friday, to organise the sympathy of the citizens of Bombay for the people of Tunisia in their struggle for freedom. The meeting was presided over by Shri S. K. Patil and various representatives of political parties and associations were present including Shri Asoka Mehta, Hasanally P. Ebrahim, G. N. Desai, B. N. Karanjia, Fazal Rahimtulla and Smt. Sherera F. D. Nanavati.

The meeting decided to organise a series of public meetings during the course of the next week when Mr. Taiyeb Salim, the Tunisian nationalist leader is expected to be in Bombay. He is arriving on Monday by the Frontier Mail and expects to remain in the City for a week during which period he will meet various organisations and address a Press Conference at the Congress House on Monday, 28th inst. at 5 p.m.

It is also planned to hold August 1 as Tunisia Day when hundreds of volunteers will undertake street collections from the citizens. A public meeting is also on schedule for that day which will be held at Sunderbai Hall at 6-30 p.m. Another meeting is fixed for Saturday at 9 p.m. at Kaiser Baug.

Organisations interested in meeting Mr. Salim organising lectures for him may contact the Secretaries at the Congress House.

March Issue Of 'Unmad' Forfeited

BOMBAY: Saturday: The Mar. 1952 issue of the Marathi monthly 'unmad', printed and published by Shri V. G. Mehendale at Poona, has been forfeited by the Government of Bombay on the ground that it contains obscene matter. All other documents containing copies, reprints, translations of, or extract from, that issue have also been forfeited to Government.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued From Page 6 Col. 5)

state of Shri. Shankarrao Dev's mind.

Here And There

MR. V. V. GIRI, India's Labour Minister, recently said that there could not be any wage-freezing in India, so long as the general wage level in the country had not attained what may be termed a living wage. "It may be some time before a general living wage standard can be achieved and I entirely agree we should not make any attempt to reach that standard abruptly without taking into account the capacity of the industry to pay."

Mr. Giri has said that there won't be any wage-freezing. And there shall be no wage-freezing in India. Recently the Government of India has appointed the Gadgil Committee on the Dearness Allowance issue. The Central Government, including the Defence Department, is by far the largest employer in the country, having on its payroll nearly 15 lakhs of people. The total dearness allowance paid to them annually is 60 crores.

After World War II ended, there were several suggestions to curb inflation. Some prominent economists, among whom was Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao, suggested wage-freezing, especially by the Government, as it was the biggest employer in the country, and by some other industries over which Government could wield some influence.

Recently the British Government refused to approve proposed wage-increases for 1,500,000 workers though their employers had already accepted the proposal. Probably if the Government of India had resorted to wage-freezing early enough after the war, there would not have been that unchecked inflation in this country as we witness today.

Mr. Giri does not foresee any near occasion to do it; neither does the Government, which has appointed the Gadgil Committee. We hope, however, some day soon this issue will be reconsidered by the Government with a WILL TO CHECK THE RUNAWAY INFLATION under which everybody in the country, except the blackmarketeer and the successful speculator and their satellites, is groaning.

Chartered Accountants Exam. Results

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI).

FOLLOWING candidates have been declared successful in the Final Chartered Accountants Examination, held in May, 1952:

R Adhya, M M Agrawal, G S Ahuja, K U Antani, A S K Ayyar, K V T Ayyar, R N Bahl, A Banerjee, D H Bhathena, D D Bhathena, M Bhattacharyya, S C Bhattacharyya, S K Biswas, M Brahamaiah, A C Chakravarty, M Chatrath, G Cheriyan, P K Choksey, R Das, R C Das, P B Das Gupta, K P Deb, S Dutt, A K Ganeshan, K M Cherda, A Ghosh, R K Ghosh, S K Ghosh, P D Goswami, Govind Ram, M L Guliani, C P Gupta, R K Gupta, S K Gupta, G C Jain, S K Jain, J C Jasuja, M N Joshi, V N Joshi, A R Hare, S S Kothari, L S Krishnamoorthy, P C Kundu, M S Lakshmanan, S K Maiti, P K Mallik, S K Mazumdar, B Mohan, P A F B Mukaddam, G C Mukerji, S M Patva, K V Raghavachari, S Ramamoorthy, C R Rao, K P Rao, M R C Rao, V U Rao, K R Rathnam, P M Reporter, B C Roy Choudhury, R Saigal, B Sambamurthi, J R Sampat, C H Sanghavi, P J Sethna, V Sethu Ram, G M Shah, G J Shah, H N Shah, V R Shah, B M Shroff, J Srinivasan, V Srinivasan, P K Subramanian, K Swaminathan, P J Tarapore, S M Trivedi, V A Tungare, S F Twena, P L Vadera, H N Vanjara, T R S Varahan, H V Vas, V N Venkatraman, S Venugopal, S K Vikamsey, A R Viswanathan, K V Wankadia, P Yegna Ramanathan,

Group I Final

Following candidates have been declared passed only in Group I of the Final Chartered Accountants Examination.

G C Das, Hari Mitter, R K Roy, N P Sinha, M C Tandon,

GROUP II FINAL

Following candidates have been declared passed only in Group II of the final examination.

M C Abraham, V P Ahuja, M D Andley, C G Apte, V M Apte, T R Arora, S Balasubramanian, R Bandyopadhyay, A K Banerjee, N B Barma, S Basak, N Basu, R K Basu, S Bengani, S S Bhalerao, Bhansali, P C Bhattacharya, M S Bhatty, M R Bhave, M G Bhide, B K Chakrabarti, C N Chalishajar, R N Chandra, K V Chandramouli, M T Chetty, B M Chopra, Y G M Dalal, S R Das, G P Das Gupta, B B Dastur, R J Dave, B N Desai, K C Desai, R C Desai, D J Deshpande, K S Daddha, H C Dhagat, J Ghose, S Ghosh, S K Guha Mustaphi, C S Halappanavar, D C Jain, M C James, M D Joseph, V P Joshi, M Kasiviswanadham, S Krishnadoss, T Krishna Murthy, T M Krishnan, R Krishnaswamy, J. Kumar, V K Lakhani, R C Lakhanpal, V Lakshmi Narayanan, N M Lam, A K Maitra, M L Malik, S C Mallick, M G Malpurwala, L G Marwadi, M Masli, K G Mathew, P E Mathew, B S Mathur, K C Mathur, T G Mavani, G T Mehta, R S Mehta, J K Mitra, H O Modi, M G Mohoni, B M Mukerjee, A L Mukhopadhyay, B Mukhopadhyay, T M Mullaji, B C Nandi, P Narasimhamurty, K M Narayanan, T S Narayana Swamy S N Pande, V N P Panikkar, H S Parikh, P H Parikh, V S Patel, K R Patwardhan, G S Phadnis, C K Philipose, S K Prasad, A Premamurti, Y P Puri, S N R Raja, V Rajaraman P N Rajendra Prasad, C S S Rao, G S R Rao, G V S R Rao, G V K Rao, K V S Rao, P K Rao, R Roy, A N Roy Bardhon, A K Roy Chowdhury, A Roy, N Roy Chowdhury, A C Samaddar, N Sampath, C S Samuel, J B Sanghavi, P V Sastry, M A Seervai, N K Sen, S Sengupta, A K R Shah, M Shahyayendra, N N Shah, N R Shah, P K Shah, P S Shah, Y R Shetty, R V Soni, R V Subramananyan, A B Tadiwala, J P Thakkar, R Thakur, P K Thampan, F R Titina, Titus, S T Vanchinathan, J P Varshney, Ved Prakash, M Verma, V K Verma, V B Vohra, M P Warde.

The following candidates will be awarded certificates of merit:

S F Twena, A S K Ayyar.

The G. P. Kapadia first president gold medal will be awarded to Shri Solomon Ferris Twena (Roll No. 381).

The N. M. Shah prize for the best paper on taxation and cost accounting will be awarded to Solomon Ferris Twena (Roll No. 381.)

The A. F. Ferguson Prize of Rs. 200 for the best paper on auditing will be awarded to Shri A. S. Krishna Ayyar (Roll No. 9.)

First Exam.

Following candidates have been declared successful in the First Chartered Accountants Examination.

C K Advani, A Akhilandam, S N Bajan, N Balasubrahmanayan, C A Balasuoramanian, M A Bukhari, S D Chhabra, V N Chopra, R Dayal, N A Desai, H Doegar, P A Felix, G G Gangadharan, B H Goiporia, B N Goyal, K K Grover, K J Kolah, S Krishnamchari, S G Kulkarni, A M Madnani, B S Mantri, B Mathrubhootham, M M Mogal, P K Mohanty, L V S S L Narsimhamurty, K S Narasimhan, M R T Narayan, M P Nerkar, P V Ninan, K Padmanabhan, T P Peter, R Rajagopalan, R S Ramnarayanan, S Ramasubramaniam, A A Rao, D H Rao, T N Rao, T V G S Rao, R Sankaran, Satya Paul, M Singh, K Sivaramkrishnan, M Sivaraman, N Sivasubramanian, R Subramanian, P R Sundareswaran, R Thiruvengadaswami, N R Vedantham, J C Wadhawan, C A Wadia.

The following candidates will be awarded certificates of merit:—

R Rajagopalan, P V Ninan, V N Chopra, A M Madnani.

The G P Kapadia first president silver medal will be awarded to R. Rajagopalan (Roll No. 118).

AGRICULTURAL EXAM RESULTS

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI): The following candidates have passed the examination of the post-graduate applicational course in agricultural statistics of the India Council of Agricultural Research held in June, 1952, it was announced here yesterday.

The names are given in the order of merit. The first two candidates have passed in the first division and all the others in the second division:—

Messrs L. L. Sarin, B. Maruti Ram, A. S. R. Sharma, A. V. K. Shastry, Girdhar Gopal, S. G. Mohanty, R. K. Saxena, T. R. Gupta, R. K. Pandit, Rameshwar Challa, A. A. Prasad, M. Rajagopalan, R. K. Nair, O. P. Nayar, R. S. Mathur and G. S. Bist.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Air Force announced last night that it would order no more outsize B-36 bombers.

It revealed that when existing orders for the B-36 were completed in 1954, no more of these aircraft would be acquired.

Calcutta Mayor Breaks Down AfterSigningOath

MEETING ADJOURNED

CALCUTTA, July 26, (PTI): Calcutta's 64 year old Mayor, Mr. N. C. Chunder, attending a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation for the first time since his election about three months ago, broke down with emotion after signing the oath of allegiance and had to be helped out of the chamber.

The meeting was immediately adjourned.

The Mayor, who had undergone a protracted illness, arrived at the meeting in a wheel chair. He signed the oath and was garlanded and congratulated by a number of councillors.

Then, trembling with emotion as he prepared to make the expected reply to the felicitations, he said suddenly in a low voice: "I can't speak. I am overwhelmed with emotion and breaking down —a feeling I never had before."

BOWLES GOES BACK TO DELHI

AHMEDABAD, July 26 (PTI): The American Embassy plane carrying Mr. Chester Bowles, the American Ambassador, which was held up here yesterday due to unfavourable weather, took off for Delhi at 9-45 a.m.

The Ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Bowles, yesterday visited Anand where he inspected the Ford Foundation Development-cum-Training Centre. He was to have addressed a meeting yesterday evening at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay but had to cancel his programme as his plane could not take off.

'Desert Fox' Released In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, July 26 (PTI-Reuter): The controversial Rommel film "Desert Fox" the screening of which caused several demonstrations in London, has been released in West Germany.

Based on a book by British Brigadier Desmond Young it portrays Hitler's Commander of the Afrika Corps the late Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. Critics say it glorifies him.

Papal Representative

NEW DELHI, July 26 (PTI): The Holy Father has nominated His Eminence Cardinal Norman Gilroy, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, Papal Legate for the solemn celebrations which will be held at Ernakulam at the end of December 1952, in commemoration of the XIX Centenary of the arrival in India of St. Thomas the Apostle and of the IV Centenary of the death of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostolic Internunciature in New Delhi announced here today.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN (Puerto Rico) July 26 (PTI-Reuter).

PUERTO RICO yesterday became a self-governing commonwealth within the United States under authority granted by Congress in Washington.

The day was celebrated by a civic and military parade and the raising of the new commonwealth flag by Governor Luis Mungz Marin.

Since 1917 Puerto Ricans have enjoyed full American citizenship, but now they will themselves direct their island under a constitution drawn up by them.

The island—now known officially as the 'Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" will continue to be represented in the United States by a Resident Commissioner with a voice, but no vote, in the House of Representatives.

Puerto Rico was ceded to the United States by Spain at the end of the Spanish-American Civil War of 1898.

Figurine Found Near Patna

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 24: A fine sculptural art model of the Kushan period has been excavated in a village near Patna, according to a report received by a local archaeologist.

It is a lovely female figurine. It was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Villagers inspired by religious feelings have erected a temple for its enshrinement and workship. According to archaeological study, the find is "Yakshi" brought from Mathura to ancient Pataliputra.

N. Y. Times Says

Indo-Kashmir Pact Not Re-Assuring

NEW YORK, July 26, (UPA): The New York Times, in an editorial on Saturday, said "There are some aspects of the India-Kashmir agreement as announced by Nehru in New Delhi that are anything but reassuring. Foremost of these is the matter of timing. Dr. Frank Graham, Acting as mediator on behalf of the United Nations, has just suggested raising the discussions of the India-Pakistan impasse from delegate to cabinet level. It's his hope that in this way the path could be smoothed. At just this time Nehru declared to the Indian Parliament, 'Kashmir's accession to the Indian Government is complete in law and in fact—it's part of India". This is hardly the way to prepare the ground for a plebiscite that Nehru, himself, first suggested.

Statements such as Nehru's will go far to confirm the Pakistani fear that India's intention from the beginning has been to so obstruct and delay negotiation and mediation that the world and Pakistan would eventually be brought to face a fait accompli and would do nothing about it."

The State's Home Minister Mr. B. G. Bindu told a questioner in the State Assembly that nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-four arms were surrendered in Hyderabad and Secunderabad since police action.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The market continued steady and unchanged round all sections. The volume of business was fair and satisfactory. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 80-4 s lots. Three per cent loan 1959-61 96 s lot. Three per cent loan 1957 98-3 s l. Four per cent loan 1960/70 103 2. s lot

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur 15-4 ex-div. Elgin Mills 16-11 Kesoram 18-4 s l Muir Mills 205.

COALS: Bhulanbararee 11-14 Kalapaharai 42-12.

JUTES: Agarpara 20-8 ct Bally 185, Champdany 173, Gourpore 355, National 24-12, India 127, s lot, Orient 198, Howrah officially unquoted unofficial closing 25-13.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 24-8 Jessop and Co. 20-2, 19-9, National Iron and Steel 4-1, Textile Machinery 4-8 ex-div.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1-7, Indian Copper 2-10 Tavoy Tin annas 0-8-0 Assam Bengal Cement Ordy. 4-2 odd lot. Cl. Elec. 13-9, Angelo Bros. 22-13 B. I. Corpn. 9-3 Dunlop Rubber Ordy. 31, F and C Osler 4-1, Indian Cable 15-3 Martin Burn 16-8 s o lot, Metal Box 19-7, Rallis India Ltd. 87, Indo-Burma Petrol 47-8 Tide Water Oil 20-12, India Paper Pulp 159, Assam Saws 6-13 ex-div.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 5-15, U. P. Sugar 13.

TEAS: Bishnauth 32-2 East India 16-12.

Karachi Market Rates

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI July 26.

Cotton market dull and without any business excepting on Government account. Oilseeds easy owing to rains and expectations of successful conclusion of Indo-Pak trade pact. Bullion market quiet. Pakistans June trade statistics reveal adverse trade balance of forty-one millions Rupees account of private seaborne trade.

Current quotations: Cotton 289-F 89/90, NT 86/88, LSS 83/86, Fourf 83/85, Cottonseeds 6, Rapeseeds 33/35, Gold 86/8.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW, YORK, July 26.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferreds at 9 p.m. Rs. 1797-8/1800.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 25. — Cotton futures finished on the downside today with week-end realizing paring early gains as much as 85 cents per bale.

The initial demand flurry, much of which was carried over from yesterday's brisk upswing on the steel strike settlement, brought prices at the opening two to 16 points. This early demand failed to follow through and prices slipped.

The New York market finished three to 10 points lower. Some profit taking reflected the Agriculture Department's estimate of sizeable decline for next year's cotton consumption. It was estimated that domestic consumption would be 9,300,000 to 9,800,000 bales slightly above the current year but reports for the 1952-53 shipping year estimate at 1,000,000 to 1,800,000 bales below expected shipments of 5,800,000 bales for 1951-52.

Trade sources here said that the export figure probably will be even lower, perhaps 4,500,000 to 5,300,000 bales.

The expected drop in exports is blamed on the large carryover of importing countries and acute dollar shortages.

The Department of Agriculture indicated that the crop this year may drop below 16,000,000 bales.

Closing prices included:

	Opening	High	Low	Close
SPOT				39.90
Oct.	37.13	37.14	36.85	36.90
Dec.	36.85	36.88	36.66	36.70
March	36.75	36.77	36.59	36.62
May	36.60	36.60	36.43	36.45
July	36.15	36.17	36.01	36.04
Oct.	34.70	34.64	34.60	34.69
Dec.	34.48	34.43	34.40	34.38
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				39.90
Oct.	37.10	37.10	36.83	36.87
Dec.	36.84	36.85	36.63	36.58
March	36.76	36.75	36.66	36.60
May	36.59	36.59	36.43	36.44
July	36.18	36.18	36.18	36.03
Oct.	—	34.60	34.60	34.55
Dec.	—	34.35	34.35	34.35

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, July 25, (UPA): The pepper market was quiet today with Malabar spot quoted between 1,450 to 1,500 sellers; August at 1,305 sellers with re-sellers asking 1,325.

Lampong was quoted at 10|3 nom.

Muntok August was quoted 10|7-1|2 sellers.

Sarawak July|August was quoted between 10|10-1|2 sellers.

September was quoted at 10|9 sellers.

Shipping News

BOMBAY, July 26.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the Agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

DUE TO ARRIVE

FROM U. S. ATLANTIC: s.s. 'Riouw' 4-8-52.

FROM U.S.A. AND CANADIAN PACIFIC PORTS: m.v. 'Hoegh Silvermoon' 29-8-52.

FROM NORTH CONTINENTAL AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS: s.s. 'Aalsum' 13-8-52; s.s. 'Franta' 19-8-52.

DUE TO SAIL

TO U.S. ATLANTIC: s.s. 'Hoegh Silverstar' 14-8-52.

TO STRAITS AND U.S.A. PACIFIC: m.s. 'Hoegh Silvermoon' 6-9-52.

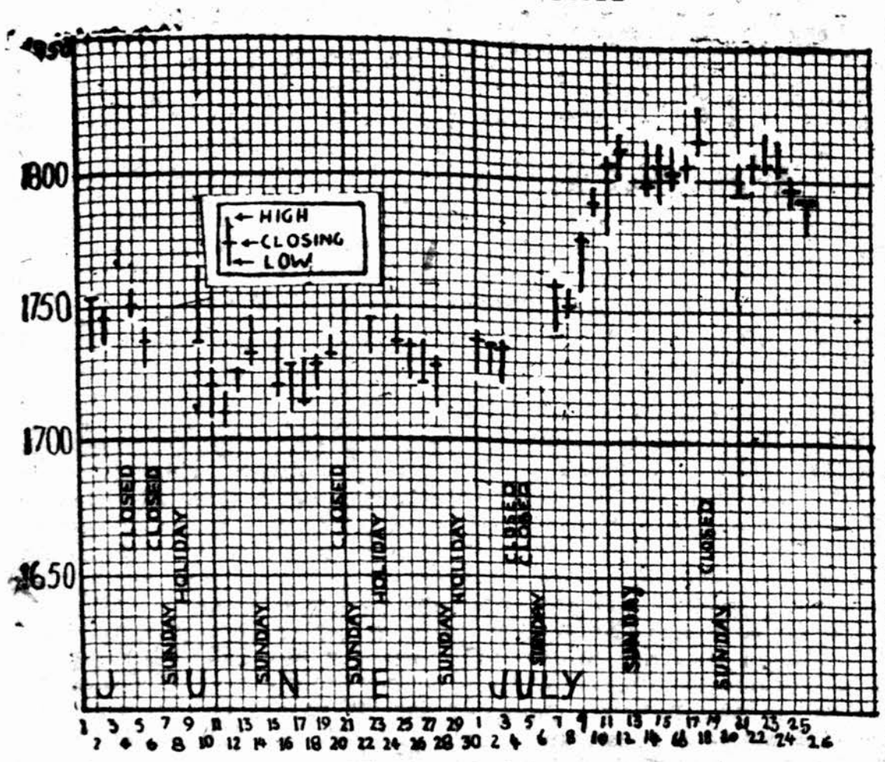
TO MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS: s.s. 'Laagkerk' 31-7-52.

TO FRENCH MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH CONTINENTAL PORTS: s.s. 'Nantes' 24-8-52.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

TATA STEEL DEFD.
Price Movements



FURTHER SMALL DECLINE IN TATA STEEL DEFDS

Limited Turnover In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, July 28. The Bombay Stock Exchange was quiet today with restricted business. In view of the recent decline, sellers were caautious, otherwise the session was uninteresting.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1787|3 and improved at Rs. 1790 under scattered covering. At this level there was absence of buying and Defds. returned back to the opening level of Rs. 1787|8. Ordinary shares came in business at Rs. 343. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 24|5 and improved at Rs. 24|7. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 19|8 and steadied at Rs. 19|10.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 371|4 and advanced at Rs. 373|12 Kohinoor mill shares opened at Rs. 273 and gained two points at Rs. 275. Swadeshi mills shares opened at Rs. 250 and steadied at Rs. 251 with limited business.

In the miscellaneous Section Bombay Burma's opened at Rs. 406 and after declining at Rs. 405 improved at Rs. 407. Scindia shares came in business at Rs. 14|6 and Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 174|8.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs 1780 but rallied at Rs. 1787|8. Ordinary shares were unchanged. Scindia's were done at Rs. 14|4.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	373	12	0
Kohinoor (6) (Ex- Div)	274	8	0
Century (1)	252	12	0
Swadeshi Mills (13)	250	8	0
Central India Mills	163	8	0
Simplex Mills (6) XD	163	8	0
New Great Eastern (10)	163	0	0
Indore (4)	90	0	0
Gokak (14)	206	8	0
Finlay Mills (20)	250	0	0
Morarji (7)	185	0	0
Edward (15)	232	8	0
Apollo Mills (0-4-0)	2	15	0
I. United Ord. XD	9	11	0
I. United Defd. XD	1	13	0
Madhusudan (5)	101	4	0
Podar (9) XD	120	0	0
Khatau (14)	175	0	0
Standard (20)	260	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	55	10	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	344	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (155-3)	1792	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	131	4	0
Indian Iron (10)	24	9	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	19	10	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	173	12	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (27-8)	406	4	0
Belapur (14)	210	0	0
Shivrajpur (1-12) X.D.	45	0	0
Scindia Steam	14	5	0
Pre. Construction	79	8	0
Tata Chemical	10	1	0
Tata Oil XD	33	8	0
Br. India Corpn. (10-12)	9	2	6
Indian Copper (0-4)	2	9	6
Alcock (17-8)	276	4	0
Wimco (11) (Ex-Div)	207	8	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	151	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1385	0	0
Tata Power (50)	1475	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	41	8	8
Phoenix (10) XD	121	14	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	71	0	0
New City (15)	176	4	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	766	4	0
Bharat (2)	22	8	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (4)	132	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	156	4	0
Dawn (2)	62	8	0
Laxmi (12-8)	560	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	180	9	0
Western (40)	3425	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (40)			
Tata Mills (2)	47	8	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	135	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	24	0	0
New United Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	162	8	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	42	8	0
Berar	300	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	113	12	0
Ahmedabad New	108	7	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	113	12	0
Broach (0-5)	6	3	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	9	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	132	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40) XD	1710	0	0
Imperial Bank (10) XD	416	4	0
Central	65	8	0
Central New (2)	67	8	0
Bank of India (4)	156	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	15	0
Baroda (8-8)	120	4	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0
United Com. (2) XD	36	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4600	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	42	8	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G. (1)	15	2	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	1	10	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	95	8	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	25	8	0
Bom. Burma New (11)	150	0	0
Burma Petrol	0	15	6
Mackenzie (6)	71	4	0
Port Canning (1)	21	0	0
Kemp and Co. (2)	237	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (5)	79	10	0
India Invest Trust (4)	72	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	48	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	111	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	145	0	0
United Motor	39	8	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	35	0	0
National Rayon	62	4	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	82	8	0
Digvijay Cement	75	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	90	8	0
Polson	102	0	0
Killick Industry	133	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	182	11	0
Bengal Steel	—		
Indian Iron	103	12	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1115	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1232	8	9
Hydro-Elec. (7)	118	12	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	245	0	0
Central India (5)	546	4	0
Svadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	232	8	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	305	10	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	125	10	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	8	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)	.....		
Tata Chemical (8)	125	0	0
Jupiter	9	4	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	82	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon XD	70	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	94	0	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	91	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	6	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	100	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	105	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	85	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	70	8	0
Air Services	2	8	0
Air India Tata	40	0	0
Air-India International	64	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	79	0	0
Hind Motor	3	12	0
Walchand Motor	39	0	0
Indian Steel	5	0	0
Ralli Ord.	88	0	0
Ralli Pref.	90	0	0
Tata Loco	95	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, July 26.

2½ p.c. 1954	99	8	0
2½ p.c. 1954	98	8	0
2½ p.c. 1955	98	8	0
2¾ p.c. 1960	93	8	0
2¾ p.c. 1962	91	4	0
2¾ p.c. 1976	82	12	0
3 p.c. 1963 Con.	80	1	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	6	0
3 p.c. 1957	98	5	0
3 p.c. 1958	98	3	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	7	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	96	3	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	90	1	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	2	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	10	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	103	0	0
4½ p.c. 1955-60	103	6	0
4½ p.c. 1958-68	105	6	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	95	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	98	12	0
2¾ p.c. U.P. 1961	92	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	99	2	0
2¾ p.c. Madras 1961	92	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	98	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	106	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	1	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 p.c. N.W.F. 1952	102	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	100	12	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	107	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	104	4	0
3¼ p.c. Bom. Muni. 1965	94	8	0
3¼ p.c. B.M. 1977	87	12	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 26: The local produce market was quiet today with a limited business. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 158 and after advancing at Rs. 160 declined at Rs. 159 May delivery is expected to open Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 under Sept. tomorrow. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	32	12	0
Coromandal ready	32	12	6
Khandesh quality	33	4	0
Groundnut local ex-mill	50	8	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	16	10	0
August	16	8	0
September	16	7	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	30	10	0
Satna small ready	27	8	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	2	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	33	4	0
Oil First Pressure	20	4	0
Oil Commercial	17	4	0
September	159	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 26.

120 D Ready Japan	5	3	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	12	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	5	6

150 D Box July Opening Rs. 872; Highest Rs. 875; Lowest Rs. 864; and Close Rs. 867.

150 D Box August Opening Rs. 875; Highest Rs. 882; Lowest Rs. 870 and Close Rs. 873.

2/40 Staple August Opening Rs. 825; Highest Rs. 835; Lowest Rs. 825 and Close Rs. 827.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 26.

MILLS

Apollo 2-15-9 2-15
Bharat 22-8
B. Dyeing 371-4 75 72-8 73-12
B. B. Cotton 55-10
Bradbury Ore 770 66-4
C. India 163 63-8
Century 254 52-8 54 51-8 52-12
Colaba 71
E. Textiles 263-12 60 62-8
Elphinstone 41-8
Finlay 250
Gokak 205-8 7 6-8
I. U. Defd. 1-13-6 1-13 1-13-6
I. U. Ord. 9-10-6 9-11
Indore 88-12 90
Kohinoor 273 76 73 74-8
New Great 162 63
Shrinivas 162-8
Simplex 163 64 63-8
Standard 260
Swadeshi 250 51-8 49 50-8
Tata Mill 48 47|12 48-47-8
Scindia 14-6-6 14-7 14-4 14-6 14-8

BANKS

Baroda 120-4
Central 65-4 65-8
Central New 67-8
Imperial 1712-8 10
Imperial New 415 16-4
India 156-8
Union 6-15
U. Commercial 36

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 113-12 13-7 13-12
Andhra 1382-8 85
Suburban 135 32-8
Surat 113-12 15
Hydro 151
Power 1477-8 75
New India 42-8
B. I. G. 15-2

STEELS

B. Steel 19-9 19-11 19-8 19-10
I. Iron 24-5 24-9 24-4 24-9
Tata Defd. 1787-8 82-8 88-12 80 92-8
Tata Ord. 343-8 42-12 43-8 42-8 44
Tata IInd Pref. 131-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 276-4
A. Cement 174-4 73-8 73-12
Belapur 210-8 9-8 10
B. B. Old 407-8 5 6-4
B. B. Petrol 0-15-6
B.I.C. 9-2-6
I. Copper 2-10 2-9-9
P. Const. 79-8 79 79-8
Shivrajpur 45
Tata Chem 10-1 10-2 10-1 10-1-6
Tata Oil 33-8 33-4 33-8

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 108-12 8-7
Killick Industries 133-8

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 26: The local bullion market opened quiet and declined under renewed liquidation bust short covering and moderate buying hardened silver prices. Gold was steady with moderate business.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 159/8 and declined at Rs. 159/4 on renewed selling but advanced at Rs. 159/10 on increased buying. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 159/6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 89/- and advanced at Rs. 89/5. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 89/13 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62/4.

Later on there was persistent buying and covering and silver advanced at Rs. 160/10 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 89-9. Silver arrivals were 22 to 23 bars and the offtake was 6 to 7 bars. Gold arrivals were and offtake was equal at 4 to 5 thousand tolas.

Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	160	0	0
Forward	160	8	0
Ready Gold	89	12	0
Forward	89	7	0

NEW YORK STOCK PRICES

NEW YORK, July 25: On the Stock Exchange today, prices slipped fractions to nearly a point in moderate tradings with the sell-off attributed to profit taking on the settlement of the steel strike.

Dealings totalled 1,130,000 shares.

Of 1,082 issues traded, 381 advanced; 421 declined and 250 were unchanged.

Steels were higher.

Opening gains were pared later with closings fractionally lower generally.

Automotives were inactive. A few oils moved widely; utilities moved narrowly.

The curb turnover amounted to 290,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds came to 2,726,000 shares.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of US Steel on the New York market today:

High 41, Low 40-1/4, Close, 40-1/4.

PEPPER

On the New York market today, black pepper was quoted between 180 and 185 cents per pound for spot.

Afloats were mentioned between dol. 1.68 and dol. 1.71. July shipment was quoted between dol. 1.65 and dol. 1.66; August at dol. 1.56 and September dol. 1.48.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, July 25: On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 496 Francs per gram.

SINGAPORE TIN PRICE

SINGAPORE, July 25: On the Singapore market today, the price of spot tin was quoted at SS dol. 487-1|2 per picul of 133.3 pounds fob.

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

BOMBAY, July 26.

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 24th July 1952	612625
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 24th July 1952	896615
Same period last year	794641
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay, on 24th July 1952	601694
Same time last year	453930

Foodgrains Bulletin

BOMBAY, July 26.

	Tons
Foodgrains in transit sheds at 8-00 a.m. on 25-7-52	7963
Quantity discharged on 25-7-52	2339
Quantity delivered on 25-7-52 (a) By Road	2876
25-7-52 (b) By Rail	640
Total ..	3516
Quantity lying in transit sheds at 8-00 a.m. on 26-7-52	6686

talking of BOOKS

A GOOD SHOT, BUT A LOVER OF WILD ANIMALS

Corbett's Stories Are Jungle Thrillers

MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON—Jim Corbett, Publishers, The Oxford University Press, Rs. 6/-.

HAVING read the famous "Man-Eaters of Savo", it was with great misgiving that I began reading what I thought would be its Indian imitation "Man-Eaters of Kumaon" by Jim Corbett.

But the Indian book is vastly different from the East African. The latter deals exclusively with the havoc caused by a pair of lions during the construction of the railway in Kenya. Jim Corbett's stories are of various man-eaters of Kumaon. Each story is as fascinating as the other. The author is a remarkable shot but he is more than that. He is a lover of nature and lover of animals. He knows their ways and their calls. He can lure a leopard to his destruction by "calling" him.

He has a wonderful knowledge of jungle signs and from pug marks of a leopard he could determine its sex, its age, the direction in which it was going, the length of time since it passed, the direction and distance of its headquarters, the nature of its kills and whether the animal had recently a meal of human flesh, whether it had any defectve limb. This is more than Sherlock Holmes could do and a mistaken inference may cost his life.

Though he must have killed countless leopards and tigers, he was more inclined to photograph than to shoot them. He killed when the animal was a menace to the villagers and their domestic animals. Each story is vivid, exciting and well told.

We learn not only delightful tales about leopards and their ways, but also about bears and langurs and other jungle folk and the village life of Kumaon told with sympathy and humanity. The author's sense of humour never fails him nor his courage, though he confesses moments of intense fear, as when with nightjar eggs in one hand and a light rifle in the other--"as I stepped clear of the giant slate, I looked behind me over my right shoulder and—looked straight into the tigress's face". Or when after wounding the "Bachelor of Pawalgarh" who with unbelievable fury attacked a thick tree and tore it to bits with a dreadful bloodcurdling sound, "Too frightened even to recharge my rifle for fear the slight movement should attract the attention of the tiger, I lay and sweated for half an hour with my finger on the left trigger", or when stalking the man-eater of Mohan, he suddenly found himself shadowed by the man-eater from behind, "as I came round the bend, I suddenly felt I was in danger and that the danger that threatened me was on the rock in front of me. The tiger had got away with a sound skin but for the matter of that, so had I. So there was no occasion for regrets", or when sleeping on the branch of a tree waiting for the man-eater of Kanda, "I was roused to full consciousness by the alarm-call of a langur....Quite evidently the tiger had taken up a position on the hill, where the monkey had later seen him, had watched me climbing into the tree. Here was a situation I had not counted on. There was no need for him to spring on me, for by standing on his hind legs, he could easily reach me".

The sequel is exciting. But the reader must read for himself Whether he be a Shikari, a lover of nature or animals, fond of the hills or jungles or villages, interested in thrilling stories or afflicted by a desire to read only "elevating" books, he will find this book very fascinating.

—P. A. M.

Lives Of Cricketers

A SERIES of "lives" of the great ones of the glorious game of cricket has been started by the famous publishers, The Phoenix House Ltd., of 38 William IV Street, Charing Cross, London.

The publishers have harnessed the talents of well known sports writers. Each author has been asked to write a short essay on his self-chosen "hero", to write out his affection and enthusiasm for that one man.

Four of the first titles now on sale in this series of "Cricketing Lives" have been written by experts in their line.

John Arlott, famous all over the world as broadcaster and sports writer, has conjured up his memory of that great bowler Maurice Tate.

Denzil Batchelor, the wellknown special correspondent on sport, has chosen that magnificent cricketer and gentleman C. B. Fry, as his subject.

The famous novelist, lecturer, cricketer and broadcaster Laurence Meynell has written a nice account of that great player and ambassador of cricket, Sir Pelham ("Plum") Warner.

Another well-known writer Philip Lindsay has tackled the difficult but pleasant task of writing on probably the greatest run-getting machine cricket has ever known, Don Bradman.

Writing the life of a man still living is always a bold task and one that is bound to be beset with many pitfalls. These volumes will not be found overladen with mere statistics and facts.

These short biographies of the heroes of cricket written by their hero-worshippers, are intended not only for the enthusiast but for the general reader who is interested in the wedding of English sport and good writing, and are a "must" for every cricketer's bookshelf.

Each of these volumes contains full details of both life and achievement, and has four photographs, including a frontispiece portrait of the cricketer.

Three more titles are in preparation in this series, which has been moderately priced at 4sh. 6d. They are A.C. Maclaren by Neville Cardus, W. G. Grace by Clifford Bax and Hedle Verity by Douglas Jardine.

G. B. R.

GOOD NEWS FOR BOYS

"CAREERS FOR BOYS" : By F. S. Chotia (Obtainable for 10 annas from the New Book Co. Bombay).

Many young men and women choose their careers irrationally. One important reason for this is ignorance regarding the various avenues open to them. Most boys and girls at the S.S.C. stage have an intimate knowledge of not more than about four or five careers. In his "Careers for Boys" (a revised edition of a publication brought out for private circulation in 1946), the author gives brief but detailed information about sixteen careers for boys: engineering, chemistry, medicine, dentistry, business, law, teaching, police, forestry, defence services, merchant marine aviation, art, administration, social work, and farming. The publication, written in a simple and interesting style, is bound to prove very helpful to youths on the brink of making a vital decision in life.

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SHAW MEETS THOREAU IN HEAVEN!

BY JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

SCENE: The after-world. Thoreau is seated quietly on a pumpkin. To Mozartian strains the ectoplasmic form of Bernard Shaw is taking shape. Before it has become recognizable he begins to speak.

SHAW (triumphantly): I talk, therefore I am. But let no one seize this occasion to tell me that I was wrong about Eternity. With my usual perceptiveness I realized it before anyone else had the gumption to do so; with my usual frankness I admit it at once. The truth of the matter is that simple honesty has always been my chief distinction though no doubt the angelic hosts will take up the babble about my paradoxes and my brilliance, instead.

Nevertheless, I am disappointed. I had hoped that the Life Force had used me up. What I want is to be thrown into the dustbin. If necessary I will consent to spend a few eoans in the contemplation and ecstasy appropriate to an ancient. But on all the Dominions, Principalities, and Powers I hereby serve notice. I will not explain anything further to them or to anyone else. Besides, it ought to be evident to the meanest intelligence not befuddled by romantic nonsense about Music, Beauty, and the other excuses for parasitic idleness that what the angels really need is an honest day's work—something which will give them the sense of being used for a noble purpose. (HE IS STRUCK BY A SUDDEN DOUBT.) The atmosphere here is distressingly suggestive of the third act of "Man and Superman"— (TO THOREAU) this isn't by any chance Hell, is it?

THOREAU: I have never taken the trouble to ask. Whatever it is, it suits me very well. One world at a time, you know.

SHAW: A surprisingly sensible remark. It is what the churches forgot when they made the simple common sense of Jesus an excuse for shirking their responsibilities. You must be that American backwoodsman who caught a glimpse of the truth and then lost sight of it among the trees. Marx would have made a man of you.

THOREAU: I never doubted that I was one—expect perhaps when I saw too many men about me. This Marx, I suppose, was one of those reformers who would have too benevolently insisted upon doing for me what I had much rather do for myself.

SHAW: Marx was the greatest

(Continued on page 23, col. 1)

In Hottest Land

SAPPERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF: By Col. W H. Adcock. With Illustrations. Published by Thackers and Co. Price Rs. 10-8 Pages 175.

In modern warfare an army marches on oil, water and electricity. Of how profoundly true this is we get a factual record in this book which deals with the electrical and mechanical activity along the lines of communication in Iraq and Persia to the Russian outposts in North Persia. This activity is worth recording because although less well-known than other centres of war (it never became a theatre of active fighting) the amount of vital work done here practicaly made the success of the Russian defence at Stalingrad possible during the last war. For this work put within the reach of Russian requirements five million tons of munitions. Col. Adcock's book deals with every phase of the work in detail: of how the British and Indian Sappers built

(Continued on Page 22 col. 4)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers.

WE had a two-day trip to Ahmedabad—Shri Tirath Sabhani, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shrimati Sati Ramchandani, a Member of the Relief Camps Committee, and myself..... and there joined us also Shri Harbhai Trivedi, President of the Gujerat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. We had a fine time visiting the different Balkan-ji-Bari Centres and Children's Schools. It was a pleasure, too, to meet the teacher-students of the Men's and Women's Training Colleges, and speak to them.

The Nowrangpura Balkan-ji-Bari Unit deserves a special mention. Its children seem to be naving wonderful histrionic talents which need to be well developed. And the credit of organising this Centre goes to Kumari Krishna Advani and her friends—as well as her sympathisers, President (Professor) Vaswani and Vice-President (Shrimati) Gidwani. A new Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, with mostly children belonging to Harijan families, was inaugurated on the occasion—one already existing in the Thakkar Bapa Nagar.

An interview was arranged by the "Sandesh" Editorial Staff. They have started a children's pictorial weekly "Bal Sandesh," and it contains a good number of useful features for boys and girls. Its editor, Shri Pratap Upadhyaya, asked me certain questions pertaining to children—their behaviour problems, their parent-relationships, their hobby-occupations, and their literature, etc., to which I replied to the best of my knowledge and ability. And when he asked me for a message for his paper, I simply said: "It is said that children are the wealth of the nation. I believe that they are the Happiness of the nation. May they ever remain happy!"

At the Teachers' Training College we made a discovery—Its Principal, Shri Shukla, and we had been acquainted with each other thirty years ago—and what a joy it was recollecting the old sweet memories. Then, we paid a visit to the Advance Mill Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, and revived our friendship with its children. Lastly, how can I forget meeting once again, by chance there, my little friend Prashant, about whom I had written a note when I last visited Bhavnagar. He was as jovial and jolly as ever!

Does Cheating Help?

I have come to know of an institution where cheating in examinations had become so common that two weeks were set aside instead of one for examinations, and two teachers were asked to be present at each test period.

This challenged students with pride in their cheating skill. As a result, cheating probably increased. When the senior class in Mathematics came for examination, though, only one teacher was present, he put his test questions on the board.

"Young gentlemen," he said. "You know you must stand an examination. I don't know why. If after teaching you four years I don't know how much Mathematics you know or how little, I could not find out this morning.

"You know you must sign a pledge that you have not received any undue assistance in your examination. You will know, if I can answer questions, I shall be glad to do so."

A few minutes later he said, "If you finish before I return, lay your papers on this desk." He took his hat and cane, went out, and did not return.

Students had all opportunity for cheating. Only one did. He secured a high percentage of marks —49.5, while 50 were the maximum.

The teacher did not accuse the student of cheating, but the student could not proceed in the higher class, and could not complete his studies.—He did not even pass the Matriculation Examination!

Solitude

How still it is here in the woods. The trees
Stand motionless, as if they did not dare
To stir, lest it should break the spell. The air
Hangs quiet as spaces in a marble frieze.
Even this little brook, that runs at ease,
Whispering and gurgling in its knotted bed,
Seems but to deepen, with its curling thread
Of sound, the shadowy sun-pierced silences.
Sometimes a hawk screams or a woodpecker
Startles the stillness from its fixed mood
With his loud careless tap. Sometimes I hear
The dreamy whitethroat from some far-off tree
Pipe slowly on the listening solitude,
His five pure notes succeeding pensively.

Billy And His Bunny

Billy was delighted with his new rabbit. Every morning he filled Bunny's tray with food and after school he used to rush home, feed Bunny again, and let him run about.

Late one afternoon he was playing with Bunny when Mummie called him in to tea. Billy, quite forgetting to put Bunny in his hutch, went in.

The next morning, when Billy went outside, there was Bunny, wet and miserable, huddled up by the fence. He hardly stirred when Billy picked him up.

"Mummie," called Billy, hurrying into the kitchen, "I left Bunny out all night. Will he be all right?" he asked.

"Poor thing," cried Mummie. "I expect he has got a chill." She carefully dried Bunny's fur, wrapped an old coat round him, and put him on the carpet near the fire.

At lunchtime Bunny still looked forlorn, but when Billy came home in the afternoon he was nibbling some sliced carrots and warm potatoes.

And by the next day he was frisking about as usual. But Billy had learned his lesson and every night now he makes sure that Bunny is safe in his cosy hutch.

Man Down Under

Man Down Under a village boy from Stoke-Canon, near Exeter, who emigrated to New Zealand as long ago as 1886 is still as active as ever. He is 90-year-old Mr. J. B. Tonar.

He still milks his cow night and morning and looks after his garden at Northcote, a seaside suburb of Auckland. He is a former Mayor of Northcote.

Coming from Devon, it was not surprising that he went in for growing strawberries for market, and also kept pedigree Jersey cattle and raised poultry.

As a lad in Stoke-Canon Mr. Tonar was apprenticed to the iron-mongery trade. He recalls that he worked 12 hours a day five days a week, and nine hours on Saturdays.

When he heard a lecture about New Zealand he decided to emigrate. With a fellow emigrant he cleared 30 acres of land at Northcote and began market-gardening.

A Pole At The North Pole

What could be a more appropriate Christmas gift for the North Pole than a real pole? It received one recently.

The donor is an oil worker of Alaska named Stan Garson. Like many other people, Stan often felt it was a pity there was not a real pole at the North Pole.

He decided that one must be placed there, and he persuaded some engineering friends to make a pole, nine feet long, out of some oil-well casing. On this a welder wrote with his torch: North Pole by Stan. They had it enamelled with red and white stripes and painted the ball on top blue.

The next thing was to get it despatched. The American Air Force declined the job, but a civil company, Alaska Airlines, agreed to drop it at the right place. With it were dropped letters from Alaskan children addressed to "Santa Claus, North Pole."

Let us hope Santa Claus stood aside when the pole arrived, for it weighs 300 lbs.

For Swimmers

Technicians think that it should be possible to make a buoyant bathing suit out of a new expanded plastic material.

A life-saving vest in this material, no bigger than an ordinary waistcoat, will support an unconscious man with his face up, thus preventing him from drowning.

"The plastic is so buoyant that a bathing suit of it would support a bather learning to swim.

Gallant Tugs

Watching the fine picture made by a tug as she pulls a ship through the docks, have you wondered how such a small vessel can perform this feat?

The power of tugs is not in their size, but in their engines: The Queen Elizabeth's tugs, for instance, can each develop 1800 h.p. Another fact which may surprise you is that tugs are by no means confined to harbours.

Many of them are "ocean-going," and can tow salvage many thousands of miles, and in any kind of weather.

Whale On A Train

A whale weighing 120 tons was recently taken by train from Bergen to Oslo; it was on its way to Denmark to appear in an exhibition.

It travelled in a special wagon on the mountain railways, and thousands of Norwegian countryfolk waited for hours to see the strange passenger.

Some 14,000 lbs., of formalin were used to preserve the whale.

Change Of Scene

Do sailors at rest want to contemplate sea-pictures? It seems a debatable point, but a Danish shipping company has decided that they do not, and has removed from the sailors' quarters of its ships all pictures of seascapes and proud sailing ships.

These were replaced by modern pictures, some of them so queer that the sailors almost wanted the old salty pictures back. After a time, however, they got used to the whimsicalities of modern Danish artists, and even asked for more!

A change of scene is good for everybody. Photographs of the interior of dear old Form 4 B classroom are not ideal decoration for our room during the holidays.

A HAPPY PICNIC

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari children on a picnic.

Whoa, There!

The teacher was asking his class the antonyms of certain words.

"What is the opposite of misery?" he asked.

'Happiness,' said the boy.

'And of sadness?'

'Gladness,' came the answer.

'And the opposite of woe?'

'Gee up!' roared the class in unison.

Ruskin's Rule

I will not kill or hurt any creature nor destroy any beautiful thing, but will strive to save and comfort all gentle life.

Good For Nothing

'All you worthless little noughts,'
Said Mr. One, 'now run away.'
Said they, 'We think, on second thoughts.
You will ask us all to stay:
Alone, we are worthless, it is true.
But six of us make a million of you.'

Spilt Milk

Johnnie continued his breakfast while Mummie went into the kitchen. A moment later Johnnie also appeared in the kitchen.

'It's wrong to be cross, isn't it, Mummie?' he asked.

'It is, dear.'

'Well, I've upset the milk on the table cloth! you won't be cross, will you, Mummie?'

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari is maintaing its own Cinema Equipment, and its Units have been advised to take full advantage of it and organise as many film shows for children as possible. Particulars in this connection may be had from the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Office, 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

Those who are enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—feel proud of their own organisation. Why not you also join it? Please send for its full particulars and admission forms from Dada — 'Gulistan,' Khar Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address, and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will know where to join and how.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you whenever you can write to him, and he will be happy to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

PHYSICAL CULTURE DAY

Pictures of Gujarat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari which celebrated Physical Culture Day at Bhavnagar.

Literary Drama In The Other World!

(Continued from Page 19 Col. 4)

mind between John Bunyan and me. Of course, he was wrong about many simple things, the real nature of rent for example. What is even more important, he never made it clear that there is no contradiction whatever between economic determinism and Lamarckian free will. Thus, the only trouble with the poor is poverty, while at the same time the only trouble with the poor and the rich alike is their failure to realize that man can make of himself whatever he has the will to become.

But I explained all that in plays which Shakespeare would have written if he had not, unfortunately, been born brainless.

Nevertheless, I owe much to Marx, and because I have no foolish pride in the fact that the Life Force happened to make me its chosen instrument, I acknowledge the debt.

THOREAU: I find that I got along very well without him. He could not have told me how to spend an afternoon. That, like every other really important thing, I had to learn for myself, not from my elders or my contemporaries, from whom I never heard one sensible piece of advice. Since the seventeenth century there have been no really manly writers in the line of Homer and Shakespeare. They all use words like "determinism" and "evolutionary"—words which have a paralysis in their tails. As for rent, I know well enough what THAT is. It is the tribute one man pays to another for doing for him what he would have better done for himself—build a house, for example.

To what a sorry pass has this division of labour led us! The mass of men slavishly do things not worth doing in order to escape the opportunity of leading their own lives. Every man for himself, say I! Even the devil won't want the hindmost.

SHAW: Would you tear down the Brooklyn Bridge and let every man carry his own plank? That is the only logical alternative to Communism.

THOREAU: I did not know that there was a Brooklyn Bridge. But it does not surprise me. No doubt there will some day be an Atlantic Bridge and a Pacific Bridge too. But it will not be a good thing. How many dismal days will have been spent in slavery just to pay for what most would be better without!

As for carrying our own plank, I can easily imagine a man worse employed. Besides, most men need do nothing of the sort. They would be better off staying on their own side of the river.

SHAW: You almost persuade me to go on all fours. Even Voltaire—despite his dirty little mind—saw that this is what all the babble about simplicity would logically come down to.

Man can go up or he can go down. The Life Force says "Go Up." For my part I am with it.

What you call simplicity is only the inefficient, romanticized. Life is a great deal simpler with bridges and sewers than without them. They help free men for nobler work.

THOREAU: I have not often seen them engaged upon any. Noble is not the term I should apply to what I saw of men's daily labours when I was so unfortunate as to visit New York or Boston. They seemed busier—and busy to less purpose—than Minot, the farmer of Concord.

For all I know the Indian before the white man came may have known better than either how to live. I was a writer, and I learned more from woodchucks and snapping turtles than I did from my most civilized neighbours.

SHAW: The ghosts of dead ideas still haunt the regions of the blest! I would never have dreamed that even Hell could be so far behind the times. But writers have always been half sage, half fool. They do not even know which side their bread is buttered on. Most of them have some silly hankering after anarchy instead of realizing that the only hope for any kind of artist is a society so thoroughly organized and regimented that he can always earn a living by three hours of brainless, robot labour like machine tending and then have twice that long left over to write his books and paint his pictures. Until Socialism has achieved that for him he will remain the begging, borrowing, stealing, selfpitying parasite he is at present.

THOREAU: Three hours of robot labour per day would be more than I could stand, and it is far more than I had to force myself to perform. Besides, and as I would have known, I was dead long before this utopia of yours could come about. I remember an acquaintance who devoted himself to accumulating money in the hope of getting enough to enable him to become a poet. I told him that he should have gone up to the garret at once. That is what I did. If other men were sensible they would do the same.

SHAW: Like nearly every other artist who has ever lived, you were a parasite and not ashamed to be one.

You took advantage of a security and a stability which others had established. A world full of Thoreaus is unthinkable.

THOREAU: There is no danger of that; there were never even two. As for taking advantage of the society I found, I did it exactly as I took advantage of the sun and rain, the earth and water. How I should have conducted my life on some other planet I do not know, but I think I would have managed. God sent me into a peculiar world, and I took my principal business to be to live in it—be it good or bad. That was at least a better way of spending my time than dreaming of different and impossible ones. I consider myself remarkably fortunate, and I was certainly remarkably happy.

SHAW: Are you so besotted as to think THAT important? Happiness and Beauty are by-products. I was too busy to ask whether or not I was happy. That must mean that I was.

THOREAU: On the contrary, it must mean that you died without ever knowing that you had lived. I feared I might do that but I escaped it.

SHAW: I very much doubt that you did. One must live before one can know that one has. Contemplation will be for those who have grown older than Methusalah. Three score and ten is too short a span to be wasted in idleness. Come to think of it, four score and thirteen is not so very much longer. But I did make a beginning.

THOREAU: I died at forty-five. One year would have been enough. But ten thousand would not have been too many

SHAW: You are more extraordinary than I thought. I doubt if any man before you was ever so wrong twice in two successive sentences. One year would not have been enough because as the world grows more complicated, there are more and more things that must be learned. Ten thousand would have been too many because if the Life Force is to satisfy her passion for improvement she cannot permit the earth to become too cluttered with her discarded experiments.

THOREAU: He who has not learned all that is really important by the time he is twenty will never learn it. Even I forgot much that I had known very well in my youth.

SHAW: You were merely putting away childish things and had not the wit to know that dreams are well exchanged for realities.

THOREAU: And do you really think that you really know what the most important realities really are? From all you have said so far I doubt that you do.

SHAW: I know that growth and change are real. I know that neither human life nor human society is what it will become. As Nietzsche—another of Life's unsuccessful attempts to create me—proclaimed, 'Man is something which must be surpassed.'

THOREAU: If man could once understand the unspeakable truth about himself and the equally unspeakable truth about the world of nature in which he lives then there would be no need for him to surpass either himself or it.

SHAW: All my doubts are resolved! Only in Hell could a man utter such blasphemies against the Holy Ghost—an old name for the Life Force—and not be incontinently blasted. But I solemnly warn the Prince of Darkness that I have no intention of spending Eternity in happiness and contentment. I will NOT become a romantic lover or a musical amateur. Even in the infernal regions there must be a borough council in need of a clerk. And if this Choctaw here is a typical specimen of the citizenry, then the affairs of hell must be in a hellish state. (He rushes vigorously off left to a flourish of trombones. Thoreau remains exactly where he was—on a pumpkin).

—'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

Stars Tell The Truth

(Continued from page 2. col. 1)

Hareshwar's eyes lit up. "This man," he said, "will twice be king. He will be a ruler in another field —sport, I think."

The servant, of course, was Ranji in disguise. But the stars, and the lines of the hand, do not lie, and the seer was not taken in by outward show.

Ranji was delighted, and his legal advisers represented his case to the Government with all the force and logic at their command. Nevertheless, Ranji did not sit on the throne, and his rival gained in power. In 1903 Jassaji, the other claimant, was actually installed as Jam Sahib (the title of the ruler), and it appeared as if Hareshwar's calculations had been wrong.

Ranji once again visited the seer, who checked the minute, hour and day of his birth, re-examined his palm, went over his calculations, then sat back and calmly made this promise: "If you do not sit on the gadi of Nawanagar on the 11th March, 1907, I shall not only award 2,000 rupees (about 750 dollars) to charity, but relinquish my work."

Ranji left him with doubt in his heart. But late in 1906 a typhoid epidemic swept through Nawanagar, and Jassaji fell a victim. A month later he was dead, and on the 10th March, 1907, Ranjitsinghi was installed as Jam Sahib.

From that moment he (naturally) became a firm believer in the Occult. Hareshwar was rewarded liberally, paid a retainer and consulted regularly. Much of the reconstruction of the capital, the reforms and slum clearance, the founding of schools and a university, were the result of his advice.

The hour Ranji was installed he sent for his Joshi and instructed him to draw up charts and read what the future held in store. This task occupied Hareshwar for months; but when it was done he laid before his patron a book containing the future history of the state to the hour of Ranji's death, every prophecy of which was subsequently fulfilled.

So delighted was Ranji in Hareshwar's accuracy that he introduced him to many of his friends, among them the distant and unapproachable Englishman Viscount Curzon of Kedleston who was then Viceroy of India.

Nathaniel Curzon was an able and efficient administrator, who loved India and desired to be loved by the Indians. But when Hareshwar looked at Curzon's hand he drew back and begged to be excused from telling him what he had seen. But Curzon was not deficient in courage and insisted that he should be told the whole truth. "You will do immense good for India," said the Joshi; "you will preserve ancient monuments, help to pass just laws and make millions happy. The people will fear and respect, but never like you. Many will hate you."

"Shall I succeed in my greatest ambition?" asked the Viceroy.

"No Your greatest ambition will be denied you. Nor will you ever be completely happy. And, you will live in pain."

Curzon's spinal injury caused him intense pain all his life. He was too remote, efficient and pompous ever to be popular. And he failed in his ultimate ambition, for he was passed over when a new Prime Minister was being chosen for England—an office he had coveted all his life—and the job was given to Stanley Baldwin.

PYGMIES ARE GOOD HUNTERS

(Continued From Page 2 Col 5)

new fibre strings on their bows.

Their huts are small shelters shaped like Eskimo "igloos," and thatched with large leaves over a flimsy framework of twigs driven into the ground. When they move, they can make a clearing and build a complete new village inabout four hours.

The Pygmies grinned at me in a friendly sort of way, and I distributed some dreadful local cigarettes. Some put them behind their ears; others smoked them immediately, with small, quick puffs, like a railway engine starting from a station. I gave each small boy half a one; it was no use telling them they'd never grow big if they smoked! The youngsters were waiting with the coiled nets; the women too, were all assembled.

In Africa the females generally have the hardest jobs, and in net-hunting it is the women who beat through the undergrowth, driving the quarry before them.

We moved off at last, led by Amboko. He was about four feet six high, and naked except for a join-cloth made from the bark of a tree. The bark is stripped off the tree in one piece and then beaten with wooden mallets till it spreads out to many times its original size, becoming as thin as a linen sheet A mellow brown in colour, it is the only clothing material they possess.

●

We were soon in green dusk of the forest, progressing in single file along a narrow trail. The Pygmies moved very fast, with small, silent strides. As for me I continually tripped over roots, knocked my head against branches, and became entangled in creepers. I was eighteen inches taller than they and therefore just that much too tall for the low, Pygmy-made trail. The ground was muddy and carpeted with huge decaying leaves. There was a stagnant, hot-house sort of smell. No one spoke and no one save myself made the slightest sound.

After an hour's walking, always surrounded by a dense screen of leaves we halted in a small glade. There was the pattering sound of moisture dripping on dead leaves, and somewhere in the forest the raucous, clattering cry of a large bird echoed strangely in the stillness. As we advanced Amboko had been bending small twigs over in the direction in which we were going and had also placed large leaves in the entrances to side-trails to show we had passed them. Now he bent one arm and hit the outside of the crooked elbow with the hollowed palm of his other hand. The little "plop" sounded sharply—a signal to any stragglers to hurry.

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Next he lit a fire. There was nothing to cook, and the wet heat was stifling, but the Pygmy always lights a small fire when he halts. It is extraordinary that they cannot kindle flame though they see other tribes doing it often enough.

They depend on their "everlasting fire"—a small smouldering log about the size of a brick —which they carry with them wherever they go. In rainy weather the log is carefully wrapped in leaves.

In this featureless maze of foliage I had long since lost all sense of direction, and I had no idea from which point the women would approach; they had filed away along another trail and disappeared. When all the party had arrived, however, the men set to work quickly and surely. The nets were about sixty feet long and there were twenty of them. They were laid out end to end thus covering a front of some four hundred yards. First the boys unrolled them on either side of the trail; then the men went along them rapidly, hitching the top strands over twigs, and projections nicked in the trunks of trees. All of them seemed to know exactly which way the long net had to face. When the four hundred yards of it were taut and ready, they squatted on the ground a few feet behind it and waited silently.

The timing of the operation was wonderful, for in a very few minutes, from far away, there came a faint, shrill confusion of sound; in the distance it sounded like the yelping of a pack of terriers. The women had started beating the forest towards the nets, shouting and whooping to alarm the animals, their cries echoing and eddying in the dim hollows beneath the great trees.

We waited for perhaps a quarter of an hour while the noise grew steadily stronger. The men were tense and alert; Amboko's nostrils literally quivered. He listenced intently, glancing from side to side along the net. Behind his ear, incongruously, was the cigarette I had given him.

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As the women approach, the animals generally remain hidden till the last moment. Sometimes they cut back through the cordon and escape; but more often they dash wildly ahead in terror, away from the strange sounds, and blunder into the net.

The women have many different cries by which they can let the menfolk know an animal is approaching; if they catch a glimpse of it they also inform them just what species to expect.

There was obviously something approaching our section of the net. The men crouched with their small knives drawn, and a conversation in low whistles took place between Amboko and the next group, invisible twenty yards away along the net. Suddenly the net first quivered and then shook violently. The men leaped to their feet. A few yards away, a blue duiker, entangled in the cordage, was struggling wildly, meanwhile giving vent to a shrill, tiny bleating. The little men pounched on it and dispatched it with practised speed. Not far away another of the tiny animals was being secured. They were lovely little creatures, like something out of a Walt Disney fantasy; but unfortunately for them they represent one of the few foods the forest wilderness provides. Hunting, for the Pygmies, is not so much a sport as a tough and unending struggle for existence.

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How smoothly everything seemed to work in that puzzling maze of green! The long line of women came up; the boys ran through the trees, rolling up the nets; the men knelt in the mud tying their prizes to poles for carrying. The rules concerning the division of the spoils are complicated, depending on the ownership of the net, the kind of animal captured, and so on. Sometimes quarrels ensue, but very seldom; generally speaking the little folk get on very well together.

Presently Amboko came up to me with an old man who, he said would take me back to the village. In that terrible humid atmosphere I was tired after only one cast and drenched with sweat and the moisture dripping from the trees; I felt in no condition for a repetition of the performance, seeing that I still had the return journey to face. We sat smoking while the last of the hunters disappeared into the undergrowth, and then started back. They return eight hours later weary and ravenous. They ate nearly everything they had caught in one tremendous meal and then lay down to sleep it off.

As soon as they felt hungry, they would have to take the nets for yet another hunt. Pygmy existence is like that!

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Sowing Clouds For Rain

MEXICAN TRIAL GIVES GOOD RESULTS

BY ROSCOE FLEMING

TECHNIQUES used in the United States to increase rainfall by sowing dry ice in clouds have been introduced in Mexico following the visit of Captain Julio Cal-y-Mayor, who studied the new methods in the mountainous Pacific Coast State of California.

Captain Cal-y-Mayor, an officer of the Mexican Air Force, flew with a pilot employed by the California Electric Power Company. The "schoolroom" for much of his study was the sky above the Sierra mountain range. He learned how additional rain may be derived from clouds which otherwise would dissolve into the air.

California Electric Power Company serves much of Southern California and (through a subsidiary) neighboring Mexico. For three years the company has increased the output of power from its hydro-electric plants by cloud-seeding in the high Sierras to develop more water to run through the turbines. The water supplements the supply of the metropolitan California city of Los Angeles. Additional water gained in this manner represents enough to support the needs of a town of 30,000 persons, or the electric power to sustain a place of 12,500 people.

Mexico City obtains much of its power supply from hydroelectric plants of the Miguel Aleman system, located in high mountains. The arrangement is similar to that of the California company, and as in the case of the latter, deficient rainfall has at times reduced the efficiency of Mexican power plants.

Albert Cage, president of the California utility, extended a formal invitation to Mexican officials to study its cloud- seeding, rain-increase programme. Cage described the experience as follows: In 1947, the net work of five California hydroelectric stations was producing only 65 percent of normal power production. Lack of rain over the watershed had seriously lowered the level of its source, a lake-filled valley of 5 by 20 miles known as Bishop's Cup. Although clouds often were present over the Cup, they generally dissipated without leaving any precipitation. If they could be made to produce rain and snow, streamflow through the company's generators could be increased.

Successful Trial

As a basis for this attempt, Stuart Cundiff, a company engineer, had been studying the work of Dr. Vincent J. Schaefer and Irving Langmuir of the General Electric Company in the United States.

These two men had successfully produced rain from clouds by rapidly cooling the clouds with dry ice, which is a substance of solid carbon dioxide having a temperature of 109 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

To do the flying Cundiff selected Robert Symons, a Southern California glider and airplane pilot with a long record of service. Symons had been commander of the American glider training programme during World War II. To fly the high altitudes necessary, a twin-engine P-38 aircraft was obtained, since clouds sometimes reach a height of 15,000 feet over the 13,000-foot Sierra mountains.

Actual flights were begun in the winter of 1947-1948. The use of silver iodide smoke as another means for increasing rainfall was tried and quickly discarded, because the smoke had to be applied from beneatn the clouds. This was too dangerous among the mountain peaks.

Dry ice was then used entirely, and during 1948-1949 the company plane made 21 successful flights. In 1950 a seeding of dry ice was effectively applied to clouds hovering over a forest fire, producing rain that quenched the flames.

Gain of water from the operation has averaged 6,500 acre-feet annually, which represents an addition of 14,300,000 kilowatt-hours of power.

How It Is Done

Dry ice dissipates into vapor as it falls. Therefore it must be sized in pieces that will provide effective cooling through the full thickness of a cloud. For a cloud 3,000 feet thick the ice is chopped into the size of rice gains. For the thickest clouds, pieces as large as the human thumb are used.

The amount of dry ice applied to the cloud must be carefully maintained. The California company uses a half pound for each mile of flight. Excessive use of the dry ice changes all the moisture in a cloud into ice crystals and lessens or prevents rain or snow instead of increasing it. The action of the substance reduces the drops of water in a cloud to a temperature of 38 degrees Fahrenheit below zero and lower. This sudden freezing lasts only for an instant, but in that moment the dry ice starts the formation of ice crystals in the cloud. These in turn absorb surrounding moisture and become snowflakes. The process releases immense quantities of heat, causing upward turbulence in the cloud. This has the effect of drawing additional moisture from the air, and in a few minutes the cloud which formerly was placid is transformed into a snowstorm.

The California Electric Power Company also uses an airplane to determine the varying levels of snow on the slopes emptying into its reservoir. Slopes are posed with vertical markers to indicate depth and are then photographed from the air. A single plane now gathers data in less than an hour. Previously, the workmen who had to walk over deep snow from one marker to the next required five days for the task.

The science of increasing rain and snowfalls from clouds is a new one, and information obtained by the company is given to a special sub-committee of California members of the U. S. Congress. Reports also are going to the Mexican Government. Following his study in the United States, Captain Julio Cal-y-Mayor was prepared to train a staff in Mexico to do the same work accomplished in Southern Californiaa.

—"The Christian Science, Monitor"

HOW ICE IS 'SOWN' ON CLOUDS

Dry ice particles pouring from the spout of this aeroplane form ice crystals in clouds and produce rain. This picture was taken high above the Sierra mountains in Western United States.

DRY ICE PRODUCES SHOWERS TO QUENCH FOREST FIRE

EXCHANGE OF KNOW-HOW

Capt. Julio Cal-y-Mayor of the Mexican Air Force with officials of the California Electric Power Company who invited him to study American methods of producing rain and snow from clouds with particles of dry ice.

OBLIQUE ANGLES

By R. K. DALAL

SILENCE

The fact that silence is golden may explain why there is so little of it.

* * *

LAW

The peculiarity about a law is the amazing amount of breakage it can undergo and can still exist.

* * *

GIRL

When a girl loses her head she often finds it on a man's shoulder.

* * *

FOOL

The fool wonders; the wise man asks.

* * *

WIFE

Some men who say, "My wife is my right hand" never let their right hand know what their left does.

* * *

PESSIMIST

What the miserable crowd of pessimists we would be, if we could see ourselves as others see us.

* * *

PRAISE

We praise in order to benefit others; we flatter in order to benefit ourselves.

* * *

LIFE

Do not attempt to light your way through life by burning one candle at both ends.

* * *

HAPPINESS

The secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes but in liking what one has to do.

* * *

EPITAPH

A statement that usually lies above about the one who lies below.

* * *

ECHO

The only thing that can cheat a woman out of the last word.

* * *

EXPERIENCE

The name men give to their mistakes.

* * *

FAITH

Belief without evidence in what is told by one who speaks without knowledge, of things without parallel.

* * *

FAME

Chiefly a matter of dying at the right moment.

* * *

FRIEND

One who has the same enemies you have.

* *

GENIUS

One who can do almost anything except make a living.

* * *

MAN

One who wishes he were as wise as he thinks his wife thinks he is.

* * *

MODERN AGE

When girls wear less on the street than their grandmothers did in bed.

* * *

MIDDLE AGE

When a man says he is going to begin saving next month.

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